A

GENERAL ATLAS,

DESCRIBING THE WHOLE

UNIVERSE.

BEING A

COMPLETE AND NEW COLLECTION

OF

THE MOST APPROVED MAPS EXTANT;

CORRECTED WITH THE UTMOST CARE, AND AUGMENTED FROM THE
LATEST DISCOVERIES, DOWN TO 1782.

The whole being an IMPROVEMENT of the MAPS of

D'ANVILLE AND ROBERT.

Engraved in the beſt Manner on SIXTY-TWO COPPER-PLATES,

By THOMAS KITCHEN, Senior, and Others.

CONTAINING

1. 2. MAP of the WORLD, in two Hemiſpheres, wherein that of Monſieur D'Anville is compriſed, with every Diſcovery, Addition and Improvement, down to the preſent Time; to which are joined Aſtronomical and Hydrographical Delineations, by Samuel Dunn, Mathematician.
3. 4. EUROPE, being the correct Work of Mr. Robert de Vaugondy, Geographer to the Kings of France and Poland, with ſeveral Additions, and deſcriptive Tables.
5. The BRITISH ISLES, with their reſpective Roads and Diviſions.
6. 7. ENGLAND and WALES, from Surveys and Aſtronomical Obſervations. By John Rocque, Chorographer to the King.
8. 9. SCOTLAND, from the Surveys made by Order of the late Duke of Cumberland. Improved from the large Map of Mr. Dorret.
10. 11. IRELAND, with all its Diviſions, Poſt-Roads, and Canals. By John Rocque, Chorographer to the King.
12. The CATHOLIC NETHERLANDS, or Ten Provinces, from actual Flemiſh Surveys.
13. The SEVEN PROVINCES, with the Canals and Great Roads.
14. FRANCE and its Poſt-Roads, being Improvements on the Map publiſhed by order of the Duke de Choiſeul.
15. SPAIN and PORTUGAL, from the lateſt Obſervations.
16. ITALY, with the Iſlands of Corſica and Sardinia. By Mr. D'Anville, with Improvements.
17. 18. GERMANY, with the Kingdom of Pruſſia. By Mr. Delarochette.
19. The NORTHERN STATES, or the Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.
20. The Kingdom of POLAND, with the Grand Dutchy of Lithuania.
21. The whole RUSSIAN EMPIRE in Europe and Aſia. By Mr. D'Anville, with conſiderable Additions.
22. 23. ASIA, according to Mr. D'Anville, with the lateſt Diſcoveries made by the Ruſſians, the Dutch, and the Engliſh.
24. 25. The EAST-INDIES, with the Britiſh Empire in Aſia, the European Settlements, and the High Roads. By Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the King.
26. 27. AFRICA, acording to Mr. D'Anville, with the Chart of the Gold Coaſt, and Hiſtorical Deſcriptions.
28. 29. The whole Conti[illegible] down in Mr. D'Anville's Maps, to [illegible] Remarks and Obſervations.
30. 31. NORTH AMERICA and the Weſt [illegible] Iſlands, wherein are diſtinguiſhed the ſeveral European Settlements; with ſeveral Obſervations, and particular Maps of Baffin's and Hudſon's Bays; alſo of California.
32. A CHART of the River St. Lawrence, from Fort Frontenac to the iſland of Anticoſti, with the neceſſary Inſtructions for Navigators. By Thomas Jefferys.
33. The Courſe of the River Miſſiſipi, from the Baliſe to Fort Chartres. By Lieutenant Roſs.
34. 35. SOUTH AMERICA. By Mr. D'Anville, with ſeveral Improvements and Additions, and the lateſt Diſcoveries. Alſo a Chart of the Falkland Iſlands.

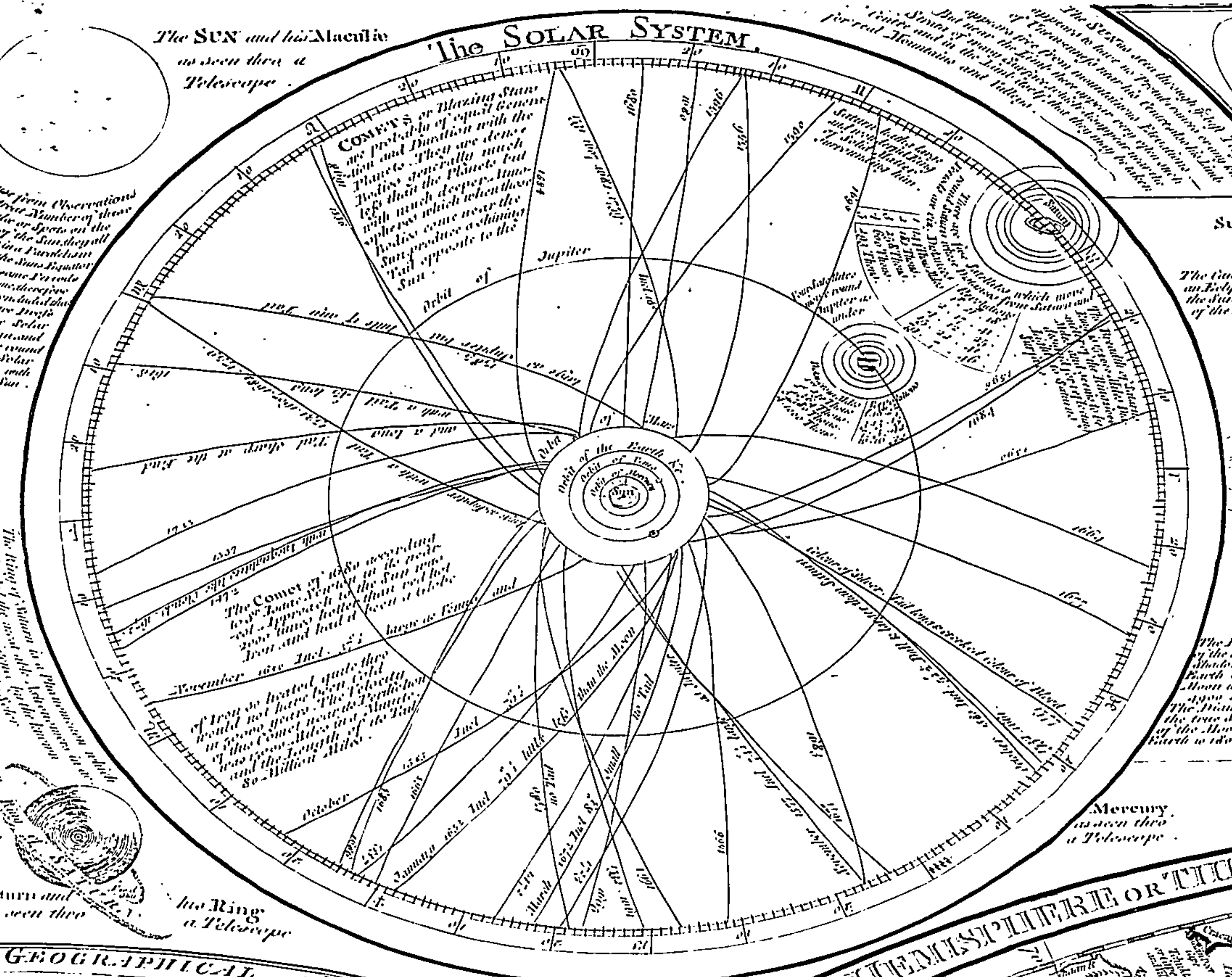
LONDON:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY R. SAYER AND J. BENNETT, MAP, CHART, AND PRINT-SELLERS, No. 53, FLEET-STREET.
MDCCLXXXII.

S C I E N T I A   T E R R A R U M   E

OR, The Heavens and Earth Astronomically and Geographical

Containing the most Curious & Useful Particulars in the Solar, Starry, & Mundane Systems, faithfully Enumerat

The SUN and his Maculæ as seen thro a Telescope.


The SOLAR SYSTEM
COMETS or Blazing Stars are probably of equal Genius and Position with the Planets
Jupiter
Orbit of Jupiter
Orbit of the Earth
The Comet of 1680
Mercury as seen thro a Telescope

Saturn and his Ring as seen thro a Telescope

The Dimensions of the SOLAR SYSTEM.	SUN.	Moon.	Mercury.	Venus.	Earth.		Jupiter.	Saturn.
Mean Distances from the Sun in Millions of Miles			32	59	81	[illegible]	424	777
Diameters in Thousands of Miles	763	2	3	8	8	[illegible]	81	68
Surfaces compared with the Surface of our Earth	[illegible]	13	6	1	1	[illegible]	104	73
Magnitude or Greatness	[illegible]	50	15	1	1		[illegible]	[illegible]
Quantity of Matter	[illegible]	40	30	3	1		214	70
Weights of equal Quantities of Matter at each Planet	25	3	.05	3	1		2	13
Densities	4	1.4	10	3	1		4	6
Proportion of Light & Heat	[illegible]	1	7	2	1		[illegible]	[illegible]
Motions per Hour in Thousands of Miles		2.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	18
Daily Motions in Degrees and Minutes		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59		5	2
Time in which they move round the Sun in Days &c.			88	224	365	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Time in which they move round their own Axes in Days &c.	25	4	1	1	1		[illegible]	[illegible]
Inclination of their Orbits to the Ecliptic in Degrees		5	7	3	0		1	2
Apparent mean Diameters in Minutes or Seconds	32	31	[illegible]	58			[illegible]	

The SUN is placed near the Centre of the Solar System and the Planets and Comets move round him in Elliptic Orbits at mean Distances whose Cubes are as the Squares of their Periodic Times. The Spaces thro which the Planets move void of Matter not having any sensible Resistance, and the General Law which keeps them in their Orbits is their Gravitation toward each other and the Sun with Forces proportional to their respective Quantities of Matter and the Squares of their Distances respectively.

Sun

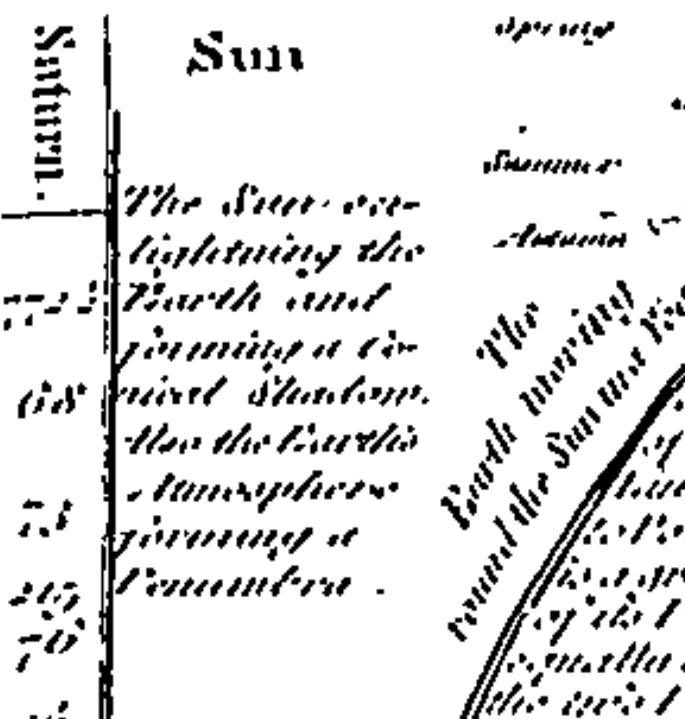
The Cause of an Eclipse of the Sun and of the Moon.

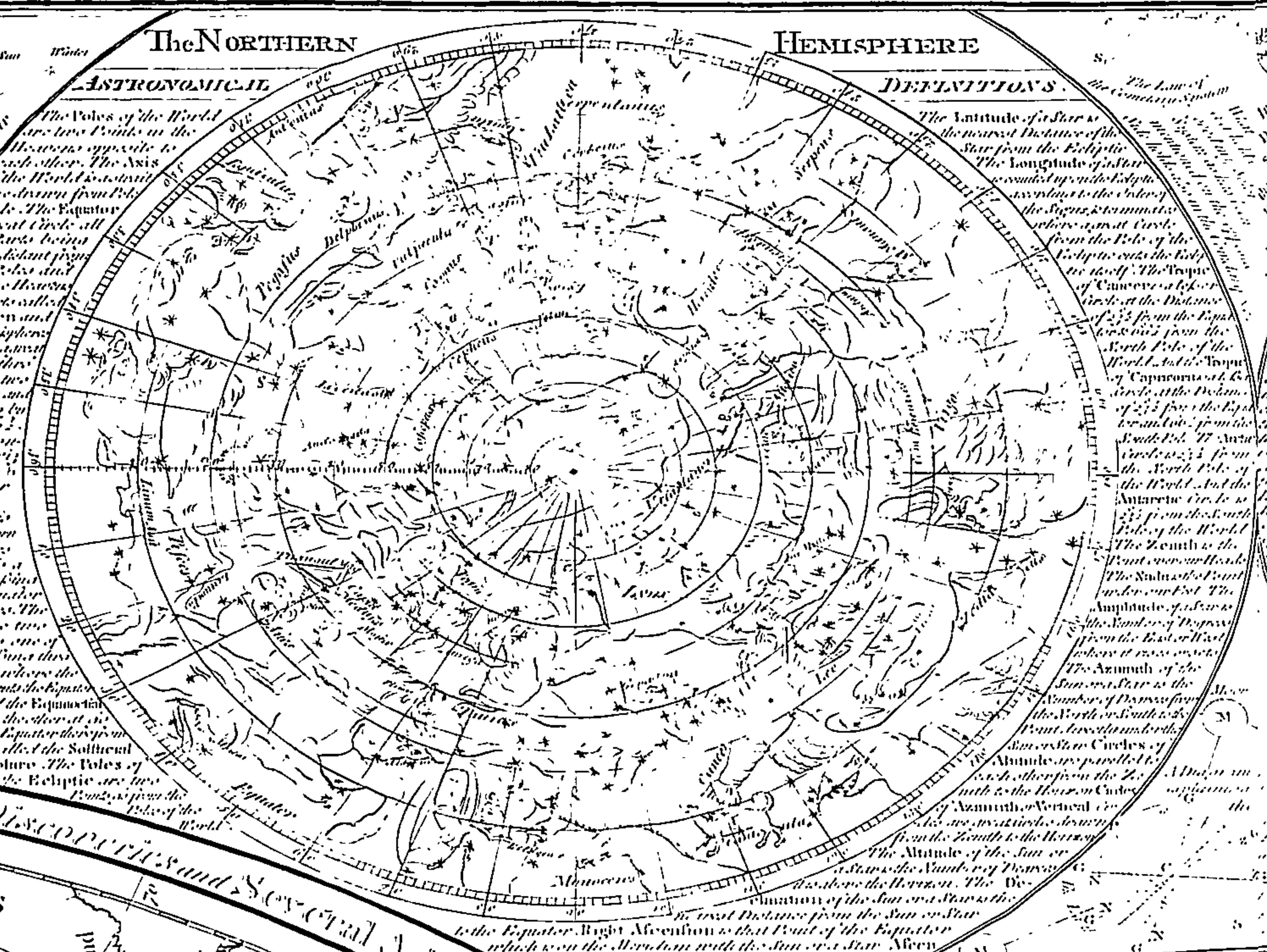
The Diameter of the Penumbral Shadow of our Earth at the Moon at about [illegible] Miles. The Diameter of the Shadow there about [illegible] Miles.

Sun

The Sun enlightning the Earth and forming a Conical Shadow. Also the Earth's Atmosphere forming a Penumbra.

The Length of the Earth's Shadow is from 215 to 217 times the Semi-diameter of the Earth.





ASTRONOMICAL DEFINITIONS.

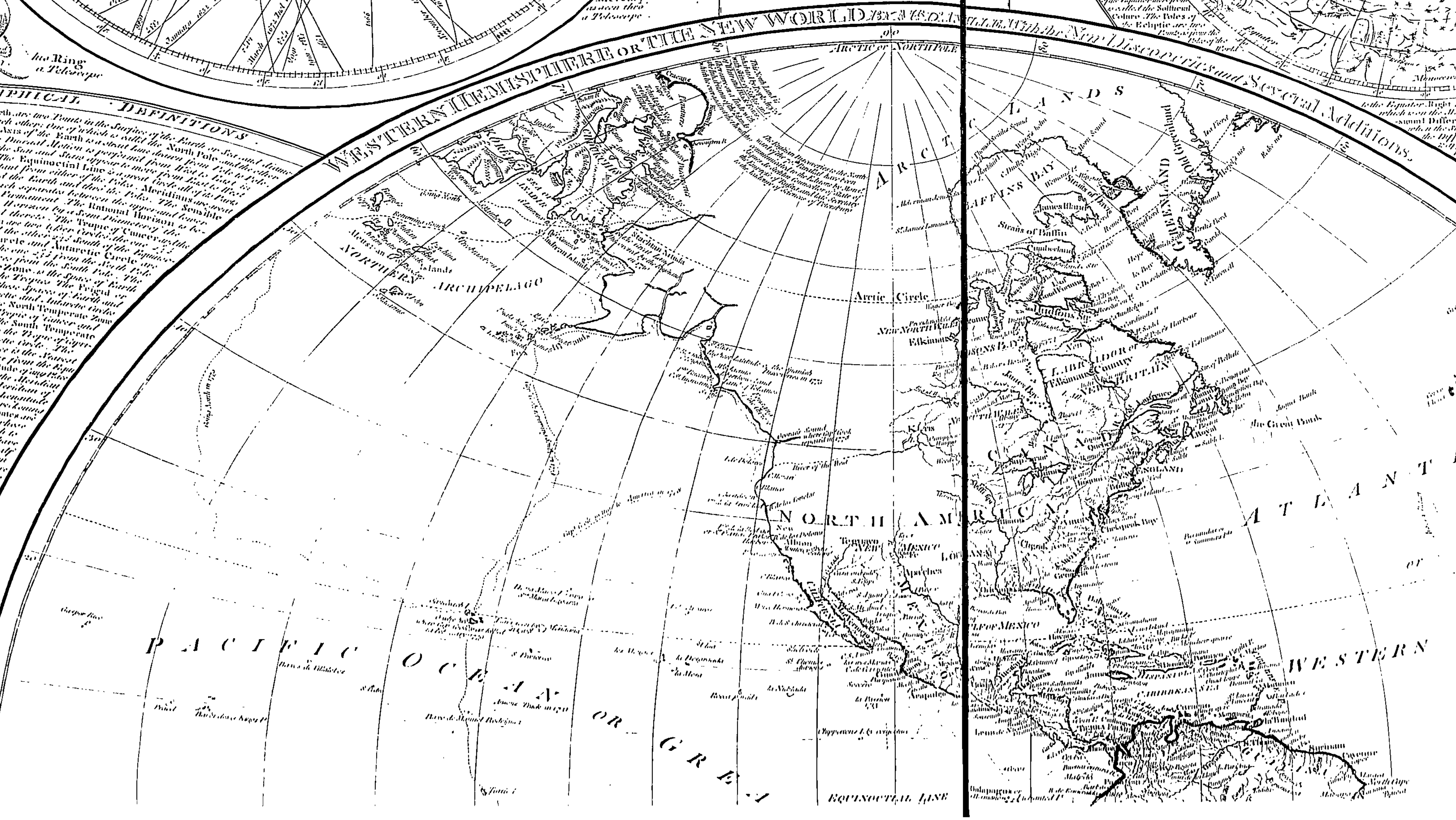
The Poles of the World are two Points in the Heavens opposite to each other. The Axis of the World is a strait Line drawn from Pole to Pole. The Equator is a great Circle all of its Parts being equally distant from the two Poles and dividing the Heavens into two Parts called the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The Ecliptic is a great Circle passing thro the Equator in two opposite Points and inclined thereto by an Angle of 23½. The Ecliptic contains 12 Signs viz. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces. A Meridian is a Great Circle passing thro the Equator and the Poles. The Colures are two Meridians one of which passing thro the Point where the Ecliptic cuts the Equator is called the Equinoctial Colure the other at 90 of the Equator therefrom is called the Solstitial Colure. The Poles of the Ecliptic are [illegible]

The Latitude of a Star is the nearest Distance of the Star from the Ecliptic. The Longitude of a Star is [illegible] … Azimuths or Vertical Circles are great Circles drawn from the Zenith to the Horizon. The Altitude of the Sun or a Star is the Number of Degrees it is above the Horizon. The Declination of the Sun or a Star is the nearest Distance from the Sun or Star to the Equator. Right Ascension is that Point of the Equator which is on the Meridian with the Sun or a Star. Ascensional Difference is the Time from Six o'Clock … the Sun or a Star rise the Parallax is the Difference between the true and apparent Place in the Heavens.

The Fixed Stars are so called because they keep nearly the same Position and Distance among themselves. [illegible]

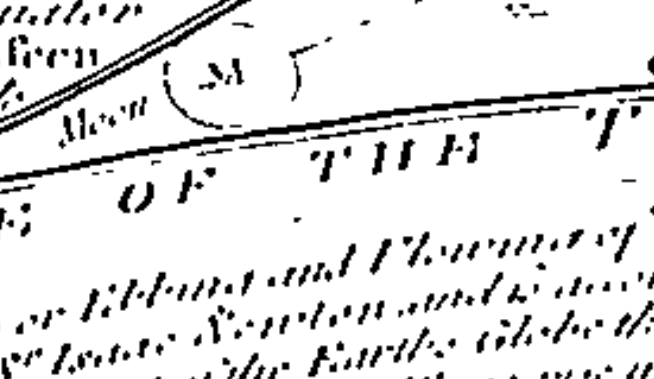
GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

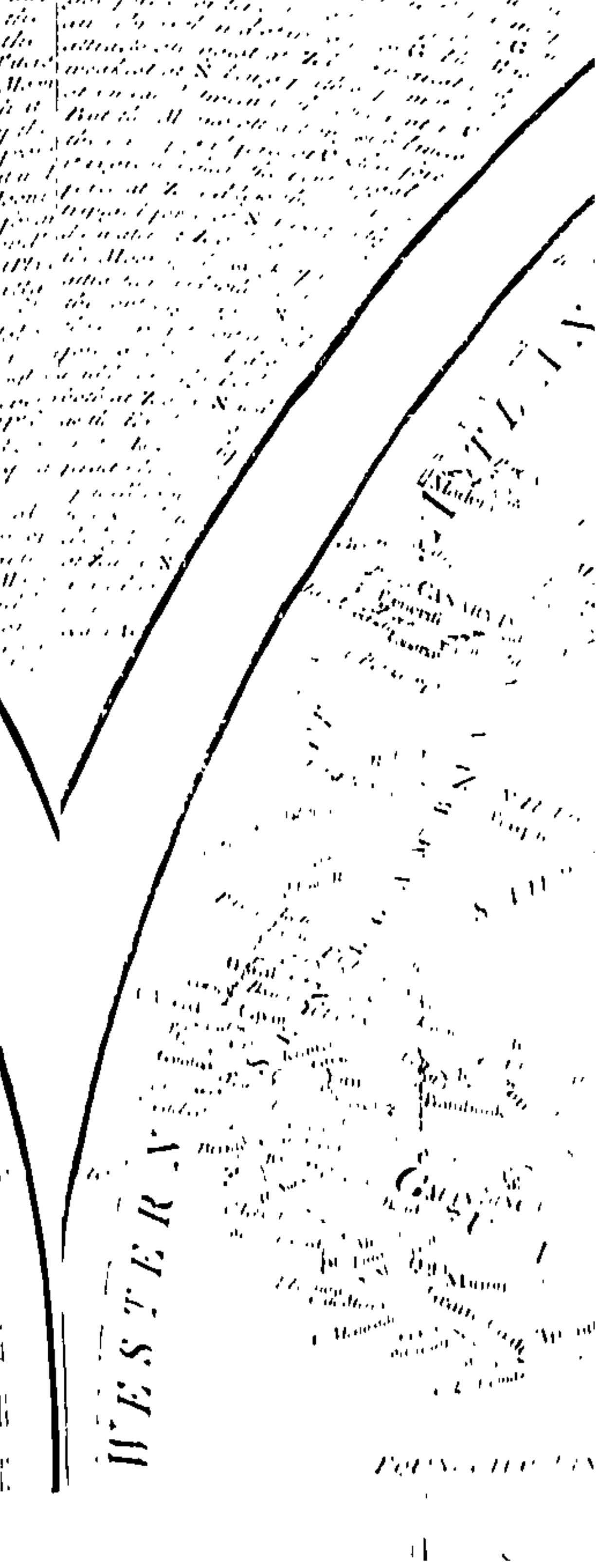
The Poles of the Earth are two Points in the Surface of the Earth or Sea and diametrically opposite to each other: One of which is called the North Pole and the other the South Pole. The Axis of the Earth is a strait Line drawn from Pole to Pole and about which the Diurnal Motion is performed from West to East in 24 Hours whereby the Sun and Stars appear to move from East to West in the same Time. The Equinoctial Line is a great Circle all of its Parts being 90 Degrees distant from either of the Poles. Meridians are great Circles passing round the Earth and thro the Poles. The Sensible Horizon is that which separates between the upper and lower Part of the Sky or Firmament. The Rational Horizon is beneath the Sensible Horizon by a Semi-Diameter of the Earth and parallel thereto. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are two lesser Circles the one 23½ Degrees North and the other 23½ South of the Equinoctial. The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are two lesser Circles the one 23½ from the North Pole the other 23½ Degrees from the South Pole. The Torrid or Burning Zone is the Space of Earth and Sea between the Tropics. The Frigid or Frozen Zones are those Spaces of Earth and Sea between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles and their Poles. The North Temperate Zone is bounded by the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. The South Temperate Zone is bounded by the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle. The Latitude of any Place is the Nearest Distance of the Place from the Equinoctial. The Longitude of any Place is the Distance from the Meridian of the Place to the Meridian of another Place where Longitude is supposed to begin reckoning on the Equator. Climates are Spaces of the Earth whose Breadths from North to South are such as to have their longest Days half an Hour different from each other. Amphiscii are those which inhabit the Burning Zone. Heteroscii are those which inhabit the Temperate Zones. Antœci are those which inhabit the Places under the same Meridian. Periœci are those who live in the … of the same Latitude but … opposite … of the Meridian. Antipodes are those which … [illegible]



THE CAUSE OF THE TIDES EXPLAINED.

The Cause of the Tides or Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea was first Discovered by Sir Isaac Newton and is accounted for as follows: … whatever Part of the Earth's Globe the Moon is vertical over … the Waters of the Ocean near that Place rise upward toward the Moon … by their Gravitation toward … [illegible]

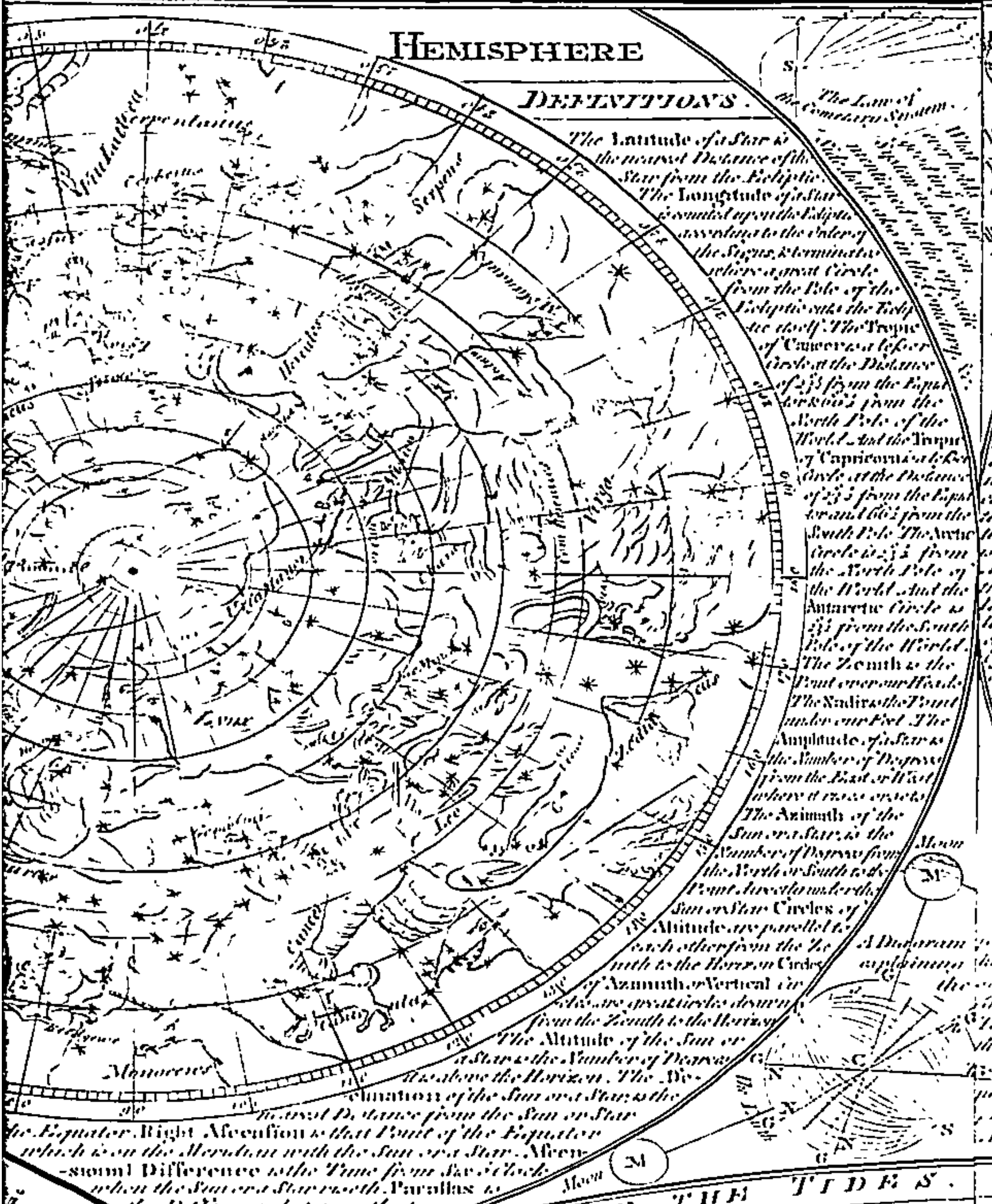


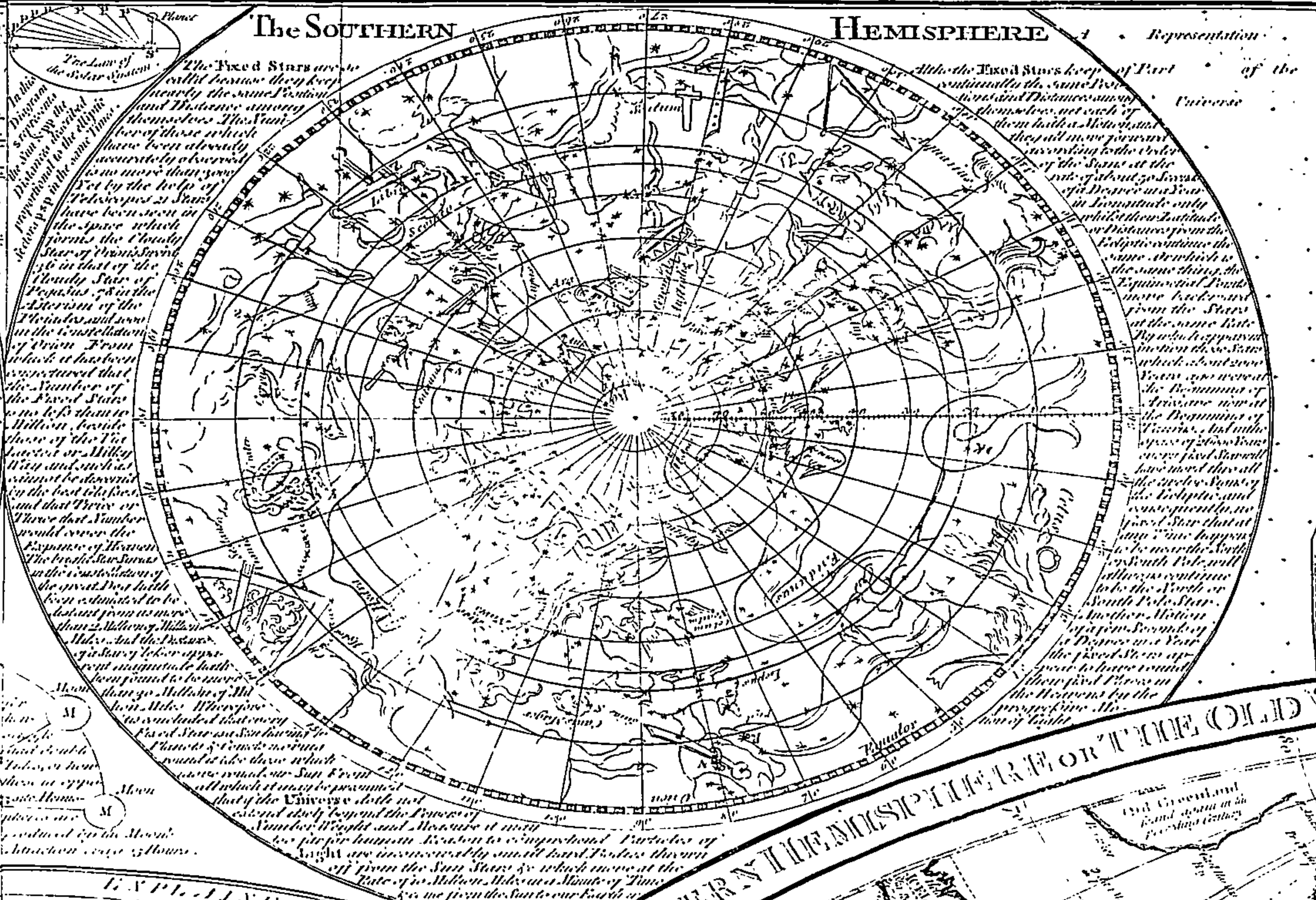


TERRARUM ET COELORUM:

Astronomically and Geographically Delineated and Display'd.
in the Solar, Starry, & Mundane Systems, faithfully Enumerated, & Delineated according to the latest Discoveries.
By S. Dunn.

LONDON Printed for R. SAYER & J. BENNETT Map & Printsellers N° 53 in Fleet Street, as the Act directs 1st June 1781.



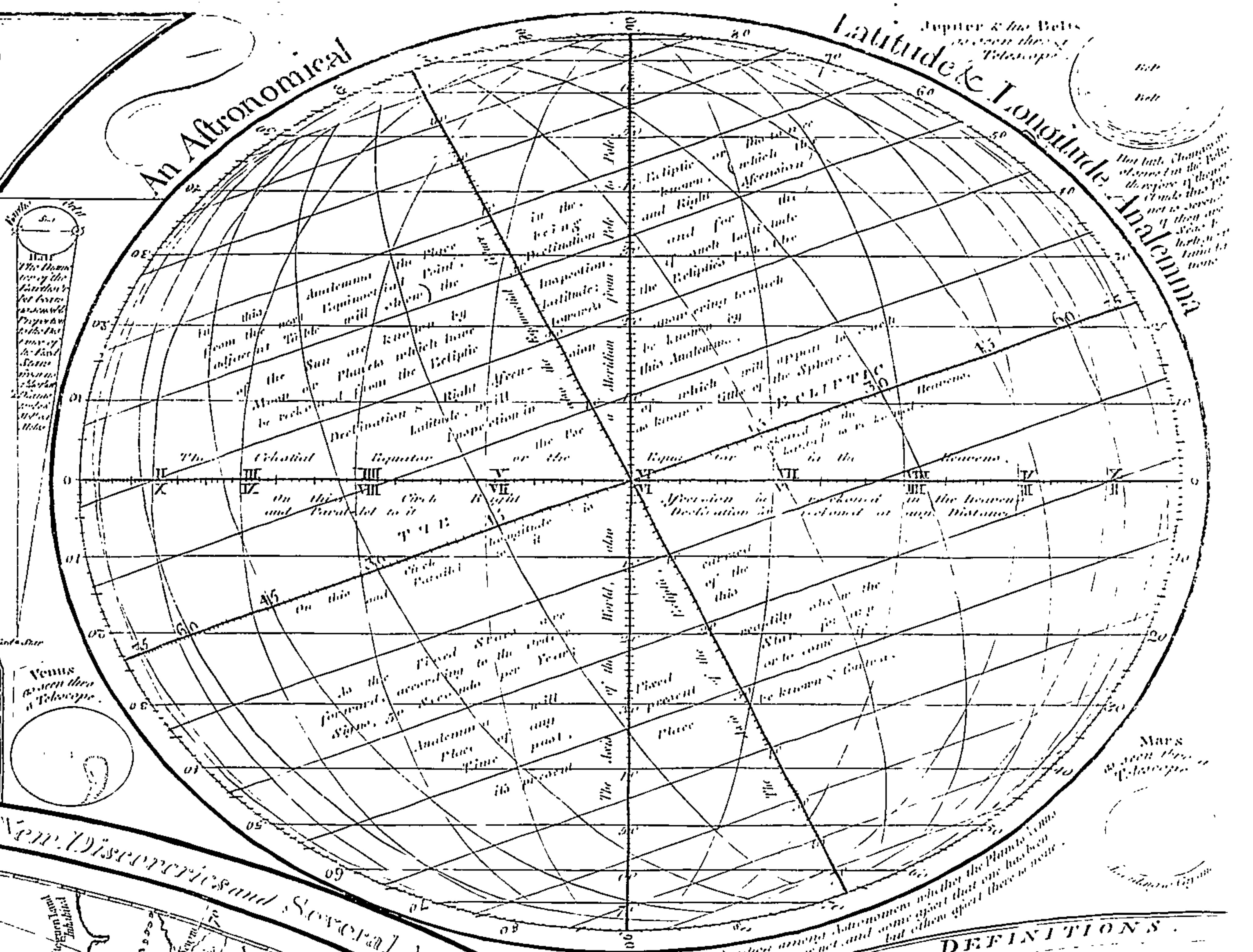


The Law of the Solar System
The SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
Representation of Part of the Universe

A TABLE of the Place of the SUN in the Ecliptic & Declination

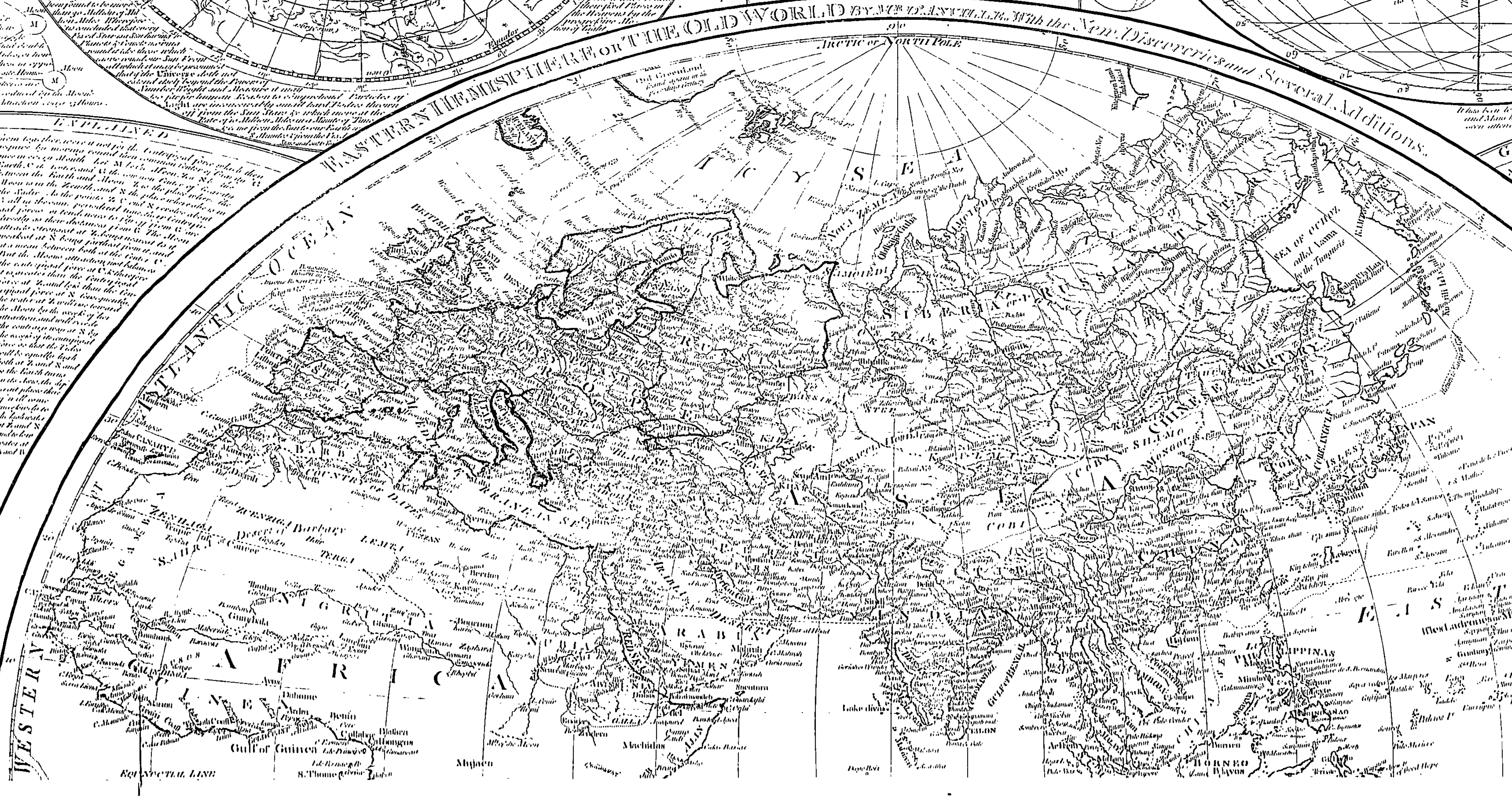
Every fourth Year the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic and Declination is nearly the same		1761 1765 1769 1773 1777 1781	1785 1789 1793 1797 1801 1805	1762 1766 1770 1774 1778 1782	1786 1790 1794 1798 1802 1806	1763 1767 1771 1775 1779 1783	1787 1791 1795 1799 1803 1807	1764 1768 1772 1776 1780 1784	1788 1792 1796 1800 1804 1808
		Longitude	Declinat.	Long.	Declina.	Long.	Declina.	Long.	Declina.
Jan	1	♑ 11-25	22-58 S.	11-10	23-08 S.	10-55	23-1 S.	10-40	23-3 S.
	10	26-12	20-31	26-27	20-33	26-13	20-56	25-58	20-59
Feb.	1	♒ 12-38	16-57	12-43	17-1	12-28	17-5	12-14	17-9
	15	27-7	12-20	26-52	12-34	26-38	12-30	26-23	12-41
March	1	♓ 11-11	7-23	10-57	7-28	10-42	7-34	11-28	7-17
	10	26-9	1-32	25-54	1-38	25-40	1-43	26-25	1-26
April	1	♈ 11-58	4-44 N.	11-44	4-39 N.	11-29	4-31 N.	12-14	4-51 N.
	15	27-11	9-56	25-27	9-51	25-13	9-46	25-57	10-2
May	1	♉ 11-14	15-31	11-0	15-9	10-46	15-5	11-30	15-18
	10	25-43	19-13	25-29	19-10	25-15	19-6	25-59	19-17
June	1	♊ 11-4	22-8	10-50	22-6	10-36	22-4	11-20	22-10
	15	24-27	23-21	24-13	23-21	23-59	23-20	24-42	23-22
July	1	♋ 9-42	23-7	9-28	23-8	9-14	23-9	9-58	23-6
	10	24-0	21-20	23-46	21-23	23-33	21-25	24-16	21-18
Aug.	1	♌ 9-18	17-57	9-4	18-1	8-50	18-5	9-34	17-53
	10	23-42	13-38	23-28	13-43	23-14	13-48	23-58	13-33
Sept.	1	♍ 9-9	8-9	8-55	8-14	8-41	8-20	9-25	8-3
	15	22-46	2-52	22-32	2-58	22-18	3-4	23-2	2-46
Oct.	1	♎ 8-28	4-22 S.	8-14	4-16 S.	7-59	4-10 S.	8-44	4-28 S.
	10	23-40	9-4	23-5	8-59	22-50	8-53	23-35	9-10
Nov.	1	♏ 9-18	14-37	9-3	14-32	8-49	14-27	9-34	14-42
	15	23-24	18-39	23-9	18-35	22-54	18-31	23-40	18-43
Dec.	1	♐ 9-36	21-52	9-21	21-55	9-6	21-51	9-52	21-58
	10	24-51	23-22	24-36	23-21	24-22	23-21	25-8	23-23

In the above Table the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic is shown for the Beginning & Middle of each Month in the Year, that for the intermediate Time may be found by proportioning the Difference of Days to the Difference of the Sun's Longitude. In like manner may the Declination for intermediate Days be found, tho' it will be more exact to compute the same by this Proportion, As Radius : to Sine of Sun's Longitude :: so is Sine of 23°28', the present Obliquity of the Ecliptic : to the Sine of the Sun's Declination for that Longitude given.



An Astronomical Latitude & Longitude Analemma
Jupiter & his Belts as seen thro' a Telescope
Venus as seen thro' a Telescope
Mars as seen thro' a Telescope
The Celestial Equator
The Ecliptic

THE CAUSE OF THE TIDES EXPLAINED.



GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS

The ART of DIALING by a common GLOBE.

On the opposite part of the Map we have shewn how to make a Horizontal Dial for any given Latitude. The same rule holds for an erect South Dial [illegible] instead of elevating the Pole to the Latitude of the Place it be elevated [illegible]

AN UNIVERSAL SCALE,

of equal Parts, Chords, Sines, Tangents, Secants &c.

This Chart or Map of the World on the Plan commonly called Mercator's Chart was the invention of Edward Wright an English Man, tho' M. Mercator a Foreigner was the first who constructed Maps of the World on this kind of Projection. This Projection is so requisite and useful in Navigation beyond all others, that it shews what parts of the Earth or Sea either a Traveller or a Ship must pass over in passing from one Place to another, and keeping always the same Course with respect to North and South.

The Use of such a Scale as is Underneath with the help of a Pair of Compasses will serve to supply the Use of a Scale of Equal Parts, Chords, Sines, Tangents, Secants &c. to any radius, therefore has been thought proper to be inserted for the Benefit of Students &c. [illegible] The Sines are made Tangents, Secants [illegible] in this Scale, the Chord Lines are used [illegible]

A CHART OF THE WORLD according to MERCATOR'S PROJECTION With the Rhumb Lines

It hath been long a disputed Question among Astronomers whether the Moon has an Atmosphere or not, as without it we cannot conceive her an inhabited Planet, and some Conclusions from the Appearance of the Moon's Limb in Solar Eclipses seem to prove that she has an Atmosphere, but this is not generally agreed on by Astronomers, some asserting that she has whilst others assert that she is without an Atmosphere.

SELENOGRAPHY OR A MAP OF THE MOON according to Father Riccioli.

The above represented Moon as it appears through a Telescope, in which the light spots are accounted to be Mountains, the dark spots [illegible] Mountains [illegible] Plains [illegible] the dark spots [illegible] Water. Astronomers have given Names to these Spots, [illegible] in an Eclipse [illegible] the Moon.

As the Space to which we are here confined for illustrating the Use of this UNIVERSAL SCALE is very small we can only give a few Problems thereon in this Place leaving the further Application thereof to the Ingenious. DESCRIPTION. The Quadrant A D B agrees with the Map of the Moon, A P Q with the [illegible] A H with the [illegible] [illegible] a Line representing 55 Equal Parts and you would have any other Number of [illegible]
If B A represent a Wall 100 Feet high and A C the Breadth of a Ditch 55 Feet broad the Length of a Ladder from C to B being measured on the Scale A C will measure 114 Feet. If a Line of any length as for Example this Line [illegible] the Degrees of Latitude as refer'd to the Sides, so the Degrees of Longitude [illegible]
carry it along parrallel to m n so as at p q it will be intercepted and 55 in the Scale is the Answer. This Problem is of such Use that it measures the Dimensions of Countries, Islands &c. in any Part of the above Map of the World, altho the Degrees of latitude as refer'd to the Sides, as the Degrees of longitude [illegible]

Printed for and Sold by Robt. Sayer, Map and Printseller, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs June 15th 1780.

SELENOGRAPHY or A MAP of THE MOON according to Father Riccioli.

It hath been long a disputed Question among Astronomers whether the Moon has an Atmosphere or not as without any … some … has an inha- … and some Conclusions … of the Moon's Limb … prove that she has an … whilst others

The most material Arguments in Favour of a Lunar Atmosphere seem to be those of the not instantaneous Loss or Gain of Light in the Occultation of Fixed Stars by the Moon, and according to several Observations in England as well as Abroad on the 6th of June 1761 whilst the Planet Venus was on the Disc of the Sun, she appeared to have an Atmosphere, of which a full Account may be seen in the Philos. Trans. So that for these and some other Reasons probably the Moon has an Atmosphere.

The above represents a full Moon as it appears thro' a Telescope in which the light spots are generally taken to be Mountains, the light streaks Ridges of Mountains, the broad white Places High Grounds, the broad dark Places Seas, with Plains or Forests, the dark spots within white ones Cavities or Pits with or without Water. Astronomers have given Names to these Spots for knowing ye Quantity of an Eclipse when ye Earth's Shadow hides part of ye Moon.

Altho' the Moon always presents nearly the same Face to our World whilst she is moving round our Earth in the Space of 27 Days 8 Hours, and also moving round her own Axis in the same Time, Yet she has an other Motion, whereby when she hath made a fourth Part of her Rotation round her Axis, and not exactly a fourth Part of her Orbit at the same Time, those Spots near the East Edge of the Moon do appear turned on her Face and the opposite Ones with drawn. The same also happens in an opposite Part of her Orbit. This is called the Moon's Libration.

The VICISSITUDE of SEASONS Explained.

In this Diagram S represent the Sun, A XII B XII the Earth as moving round the Sun in the plane of the Ecliptic according to the Order of the Signs Aries Taurus Gemini &c. P is the North Pole, C the Arctic Circle, T the Tropic of Cancer, E the Equator. A XII B the enlightened half of the Earth where it is Day. B XII A the darkened half where it is Night, and B XII A is the boundary of Light & darkness. The Earth's position with respect to the Sun is here shewn at the beginning of each Sign of the Ecliptic and here 'tis plain that as the Earth moves through the Signs Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius and Pisces which is from the 21st of March till the 23d of September the North Pole P is constantly enlightened, and the Northern Places have their days longer than their Nights. But as the Earth proceeds through Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo and Virgo which is from the 23d of September till the 21st of March the North Pole is constantly in the Dark, and the Northern places have their Nights longer than their Days.

Thus supposing the Circle Ls to be the parallel of Latitude of London we perceive that a greater part of it is in the Light than in the Dark from the 21st of March to the 23d of September and the contrary from the 23d of September till the 21st of March. On these two days it is just half in the light and half in the dark, which shews the Days and Nights to be then equally long. On the 21st of June it is most of all in the light, which shews that its days are then at the longest, and on the 21st of December it is least of all in the light which shews that its days are then at the shortest. The like is to be understood of any other place situated in the Northern Hemisphere, whilst the reverse happens to those in the Southern. But at each Pole, there is only one Day and one Night in the whole Year. — N.B. In whatever part of the Ecliptic the Earth is in, as seen from the Sun, the Sun is then in the opposite part thereof as seen from the Earth.

The ANALEMMA

The ART of DIALING by a common GLOBE.

…ap of the Moon, A P a, with the Analemma A H I, with the Starry Hemispheres, whose Natural Sines … 56 Equal Parts and you would have any other Number of Parts from such a Scale … tude as refer'd to the Sides, or the Degrees of Longitude as delineated in the Diameter, or any of those Degrees cut in the Limb, to the Bases A B, and A a are their Cosines. In like manner … Count from B to m 55 and not the given Arc from m to n laying a Strait Slip of Paper … oblique short Distances, would otherwise require a Sector or Calculation to regulate them. The Versed Sines of the Arches cut by the Cosines … to the same Radius AC, xy is the Tangent of 35° to the Radius Ay, AZ is the Secant of 35° to the Radius Ay. … with its Edge passing from B by m then to know the measure of any other Line suppose this line viz. ⊢——⊣ take it in your Compasses, and … The same is also alike applicable to the Parts of the Maps of the Moon & Stars, Mercators Chart, the Analemma, & other Geographical & Astronomical Purposes.

EXPLANATION
of the following
TABLES.

1. *They shew the Boundaries Situation Length, Breadth, and Superficial Contents of* Europe.
2. *The Principal* Empires, *and* Kingdoms, *their Particular Length, Breadth, Long: Latt. and Area in Square Miles, the Site of each* Chief City, *and its Distance from* London.

EUROPE *is bounded on the North by the* Frozen Sea, *on the South by the* Mediterranean Sea, *which divides it from* Africa; *on the East by* Asia, *from which it is parted by the* Archipelago, *the* Black Sea, *and* Sea of Asoff, *and thence by a line drawn from the* River Don, *almost to the* River Oby *in* Muscovy; *and on the West, it is bounded by the* Atlantic Ocean; *its Situation is between 35..35 and 71.20 North Latt: and 8.00 & 78..45 Eastern Long: reckoning the first Meridian from the* Isle of Ferro. *it Contains in Breadth as a Continent from* Cape Matapan *to* North Cape *2398 Miles, and in Length from* Cape St. Vincent *to* Constantinople *2223 Miles. & contains 2925609 Square Miles.*

The Principal Parts of EUROPE

	Latt	Long	Length	Bredth	Chief Cities	Ch. Lat.	Ch. Lon	Dist. from London
Great Britain	49.55 58.30	11.30 19.20	300	575	London	51.35	17.35	
Ireland	51.10 55.15	7.20 12.00	106	230	Dublin	53.10	11.25	285
Portugal	36.40 42.08	8.15 20.15	130	360	Lisbon	38.40	8.30	1010
Spain	35.55 44.00	8.00 20.40	572	554	Madrid	40.35	14.00	800
France	42.40 51.20	12.53 26.00	579	607	Paris	48.35	20.00	210
7 United Provinces	51.35 53.30	21.15 24.20	142	110	Amsterdam	52.30	22.20	200
Germany	45.20 55.00	20.05 36.45	610	650	Vienna	48.10	33.55	730
Poland	47.40 57.40	33.20 50.10	615	630	Warsaw Cracow	52.10 50.05	39.00 37.30	885 840
Prussia	53.15 56.00	36.45 41.10	160	100	Koningsberg	54.45	18.40	880
Denmark	54.20 57.45	25.30 30.25	100	200	Copenhagen	55.35	30.20	595
Norway	57.52 71.20	23.00 48.00	233	600	Berghen	60.00	23.20	630
Sweden	55.20 70.20	29.05 48.55	415	880	Stockholm	59.20	36.00	895
Russia	47.05 69.45	41.00 77.20	1240	1300	Petersburgh	60.00	47.35	1265
Hungary	44.50 49.35	33.45 42.45	420	324	Presburgh	48.10	34.55	780
Switzerland	45.55 47.55	24.00 28.00	100	121	Berne	47.00	25.02	445
Italy	38.45 46.40	23.30 36.15	395	334	Rome	41.50	37.30	863
Sardinia	43.45 46.20	23.20 26.00	110	147	Turin	44.45	25.25	563
Turky in Europe	36.34 48.55	34.45 58.55	395	600	Constantinople	41.08	46.30	1500

In the above General Divisions of Europe, *Germany includes Part of the King of* Prussia's Dominions, *Denmark, the Dutchy of* Holstein, *Poland,* Prussia Royal, *Italy the* Estate of the Church, *the Kingdoms of* Naples, Sicily, *and* Sardinia, *The Dukedoms of* Tuscany, Parma, Mantua, & Modena, & *the Republics of* Genoa, & Venice, &c. &c.

The BRITISH ISLES

Great Britain *is bounded on the North by the Great* Northern Sea; *on the South and East by the* English Channel *and* British Ocean, *and on the West by* St. George's Channel, *and the* Irish Sea. *It is Divided into two great Parts viz:* South *and* North Britain, *the first includes* England & Wales, *the latter* Scotland *the whole Contains 85067 Square Miles.*

South Britain Contains.

Square Miles in Area	57017	Borough Towns.	207
Of which in Wales.	8195	Market Do	805
Length.	300	Parishes..	9288
Breadth.	346	Universities.	2
Counties.	52	Archbishops.	2
Inland Counties.	23	Bishops.	24
Maritime Do	29	Peers at Present	236
Cities..	28	Members House Com.	530

Great Britain *being Advantageously Situated, & having many Navigable Rivers, affords Excellent Harbours for Shipping, which last are very Numerous, & may be distinguished thus into two parts. The one for Defence, the other for Commerce.*

The first, or Royal Navy, *is very formidable, both for Strength of Materials being built with the best the World can produce, the [illegible] a happy* Island *& [illegible] being Manned with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Opposition should put*

The [illegible] [illegible] Trade to all Parts of the Known World & [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

North Britain or Scotland contains

Sq. Miles in Area.	27120	Provincial Synods.	13
Do in the Isles adjacent.	1865	Presbyteries.	69
Length.	183	Universities.	4
Breadth.	171	Scots Peers to Brit. Parl.	16
Shires.	33	Do Commoners	45
Parishes.	938		

Scotland, *exclusive of the Islands adjacent, is less than* Ireland, *[illegible] Sq. Miles.*

The Inhabitants are universally allowed to be a Brave & Warlike People of which they have given great Proofs by their loyal & Intrepid Behaviour in the present War.

Tho this Country is Esteemed to be not so fruitful as the Southern part of Britain, being more fit for Pasturage, than Tillage, yet in some of the Inland Counties, they have good store of Corn, which they Trade to Spain, Holland, and Norway.

But for Black Cattle & Sheep it Produces vast Numbers of which it sends annually great Droves to England.

Fine Linen Manufactures & Fisheries are also carried on to advantage.

[illegible]

A NEW and
ACCURATE MAP OF
EUROPE.
Divided into its
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES AND REPUBLICS, &c.
Drawn by the Sieur ROBERT de Vaugondy,
GEOGRAPHER to the FRENCH KING,
and to the Duke of Lorrain and Bar,
Member of the Royal, Academy of Sciences & Belles Letters at Nancy,
with many Additions & Improvements
By Thos. Kitchin GEOGRAPHER.

LONDON
Printed for & Sold by Robt. Sayer, Map & Printseller No. 53, Fleet Street.
Published as the Act directs 1st Augst. 1772

WESTERN PART OF THE NORTHERN STATES INCLUDING THE BRITISH ISLANDS NORWAY DENMARK *AND PART OF* SWEDEN

EASTERN PART OF THE NORTHERN

NORWAY DENMARK *and part of* **SWEDEN**

EASTERN PART OF THE NORTHERN STATES, INCLUDING THE **EASTERN PART** *of* **SWEDEN; EUROPEAN RUSSIA, &c.**

Germany Continued.

[illegible]

Poland *Divided into* [illegible]

Provinces	Chief Towns
Upper Poland	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Polish Prussia	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Wilna
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] *of Poland*

The Poles [illegible]

Denmark [illegible]

Provinces	Chief Towns
Sleswick	[illegible]
Jutland	[illegible]
Isle of Zealand	Copenhagen
Isle Funen	[illegible]

Norway [illegible]

Provinces	Chief Towns
Aggerhus	[illegible]
Bergen	[illegible]
Drontheim	[illegible]
Wardhus	[illegible]
Bahus	[illegible]

Denmark [illegible]

Norway [illegible]

Sweden [illegible]

Province of Ingria [illegible]

Sweden [illegible]

Russia [illegible]

WESTERN PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA WITH THE COASTS OF SPAIN FRANCE ITALY BARBARY.

EASTERN PART

Ireland *a large & fruitfull* **Island** *Contains*

Sq. Miles in Area.	30220	Universities.	1
Length in Miles.	166	Archbishopricks.	4
Breadth in D°.	242	Bishopricks.	18
Provinces.	4	Peers.	
Counties.	32	Memb. Hou. Comm.	
Cities.	22	Supposed N° People.	2 Mill.
Parishes.	1386		

Dublin, is the largest City in the British Dominions, London except-ed, which it nearly resembles, both in the Manner of the Buildings, ... of the Streets & Pleasant Situation, 'tis also particularly re-markable for its Steady Loyalty.

The Soil of Ireland tho' it produce every thing necessary for Hu-man Support, is naturally fitter for Crops & Pasturage, than Til-lage, on which Account it produceth vast herds of Cattle whereof are Supplied most of the British Colonies with Salt Provisions &c. Besides the great Quantities exported to Foreign Nations. — The Linen Manufactory in this Country is also very Great, from which large Exports are Constantly made to England. ...... The Irish are well known to be a Stout Robust People Tenacious of Liberty.

Portugal *is Divided into* **6 Provinces** *& contains* [illegible] *Sq. Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Lisbon	Dist. from London
Entre Duero e Minho	Braga	180	880
Tra los Montes	Miranda	235	750
Beira	Coimbra	101	900
Alentejo	Evora	69	998
Algarve	Tavira	130	1102
Estremadura	Lisbon		1010

This Kingdom was first Erected in the Year 1139 but was under the Government of Spain from 1580 to 1640. When the brave John Duke de Braganza [illegible] the Tyran-nous Yoke of the Spaniards, & Mounted the Portuguese Throne, in Spite of all the Opposition of King Philip to prevent it.......

Spain *is divided into* **14 Provinces** *& contains* [illegible] *Sq. Miles.*

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Madrid	Dist. from London
Galicia	Compostella	302	750
Asturias	Oviedo	235	655
Biscay	Bilboa	210	585
Navarre	Pampelona	196	620
Arragon	Saragossa	170	690
Catalonia	Barcelona	317	695
Valencia	Valencia	193	820
New Castile	Madrid		800
Old Castile	Burgos	135	670
Leon	Leon	180	675
Estremadura	Merida	174	945
Andalusia	Seville	212	1035
Granada	Granada	236	1020
Murcia	Murcia	224	952
Isles belong. to Spain are { Majorca	Majorca	324	82-
} Ivica	Ivica	278	871

Formentera, Cabrera, & others of less Note in the Mediterranean, and on the Ocean some other too inconsiderable to deserve Men-tioning.

Gibralter *was taken in the Year 1704, & confirm'd to the Eng-lish by the Treaty of Utrecht.*

France *is divided into 32* **Governments** *contains* [illegible] *Sq. M.*

Governments	Capitals	Dist. from Paris	Dist. from London
Alsace	Strasburgh	242	382
Lorrain and Bar	Nancy	179	322
Franche Comte	Besancon	201	400
Burgundy	Dijon	153	350
Lyonnois	Lyons	234	440
Dauphine	Grenoble	281	490
Provence	Aix	379	482
Languedoc	Toulouse	357	542
Roussillon	Perpignan	430	620
Foix	Foix	408	583
Bearn	Pau	410	570
Guienne	Bourdeaux	216	463
Saintonge & Angoumois	Saintes	262	400
Aunis	Rochelle	254	380
Poitou	Poitiers	187	312
Britany	Rennes	192	235
Normandy	Rouen	65	150
Picardy	Amiens	75	115
French Flanders	Lisle	132	140
Champagne	Troyes	76	270
Nivernois	Nevers	130	333
Bourbonnois	Moulins	150	355
Auvergne	Clermont	114	414
Limosin	Limoges	210	400
La Marche	Gueret	190	380
Berry	Bourges	116	314
Touraine	Tours	127	290
Anjou	Angers	167	269
Main & Perch	Le Mans	112	250
Orleanois	Orleans	67	260
Isle of France	Paris		210

The 7 **United Provinces** *Contains 9140 Square Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Amsterdam	Dist. from London
Holland	Amsterdam		206
Zealand	Middleburg	81	148
Utrecht	Utrecht	25	212
Guelderland	Nimeguen	53	215
Overyssel	Deventer	52	235
Friesland	Lewarden	72	260
Groningen	Groningen	87	285

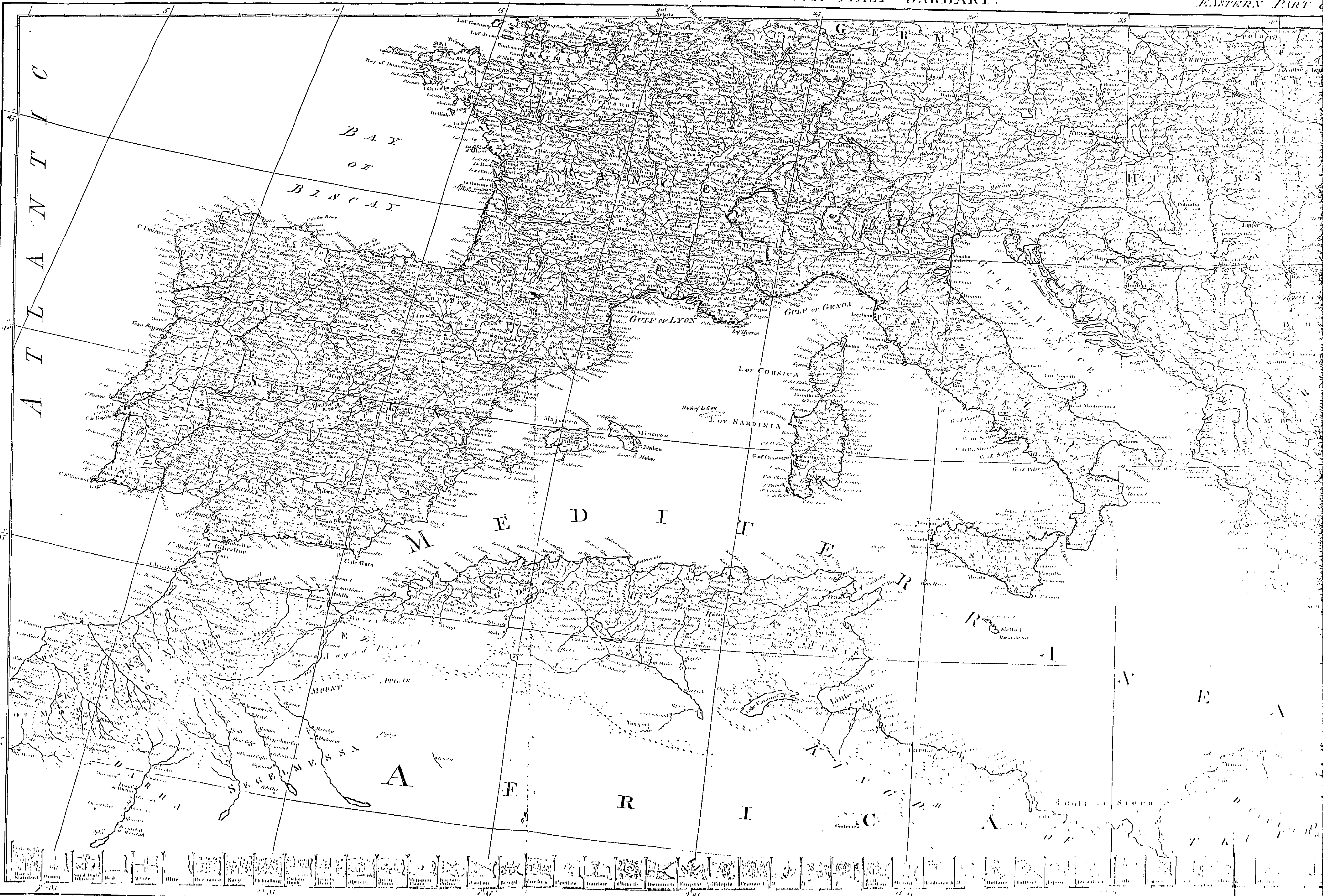
These Provinces [illegible] into an Alliance for [illegible] Holland & Zealand, Anno 1576, [illegible] by the Cruel & Unjust [illegible] from the Spanish Government. [illegible] Example [illegible] other Provinces [illegible] so that in 1581 the Seven Provin-ces [illegible] Arms against the Spaniards, under the Conduct of Maurice Prince of Orange [illegible] Succours from England & France [illegible] a free & independant People. [illegible] the most Pow-erful Republic in the Universe.

Germany *is divided into 10 Circles, viz.*

Lower Saxony Upper D° Westphalia Burgundy	Lower Rhine Upper D° Bavaria	Suabia Franconia Austria

The whole **Empire** *contains 227634 Square Miles*

Countries	Capitals	Dist. from Vienna	Dist. from London
Cologne	Cologne	387	200
Treves	Treves	418	207
Mentz	Mentz	360	304
Hesse	Cassel	351	102
Wetteravia	Frankfort	351	388
Franconia	Nuremberg	215	483
Palatinate of the Rhine	Heidelberg	350	377
Suabia	Augsburg	249	510
Bavaria	Ratisbon	198	540
Austria	Vienna		730
Bohemia	Prague	150	612
Moravia	Olmutz	97	745
Silesia	Breslaw	200	720
Brandenburg	Berlin	311	575
Pomerania	Stetin	358	630
Saxony	Dresden	205	590
Anhalt	Dessau	287	528
Magdeburg	Magdeburg	327	510
Brunswick	Wolfenbuttle	348	470
Hildesheim	Hildesheim	384	430
Mecklenburg	Swerin	418	410
[illegible]	Oel	178	483
[illegible]	[illegible]	154	133
[illegible]	[illegible]	398	113
[illegible]	[illegible]	169	378
[illegible]	Munster	111	324



STS OF SPAIN FRANCE ITALY BARBARY.

EASTERN PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA WITH THE COASTS OF TURKY ANATOLIA SYRIA EGYPT AND BARBARY

GOV. OF WORONESK
The Steppe or Desert of
G E R M
HUNGARY
BLACK SEA
SEA OF ZABACH
Gulf of Lyon
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Venice
I. of Corsica
I. of Sardinia
Minorca
Malta I.
Isle of Candia
Isle of Cyprus
I T E R R A N E A N S E A
Little Syrte
Gulf of Sidra
Desart of Barca
Mouths of the Nile
A F R I C A
CASPIAN SEA
SCALES.
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
Geographical Miles 60 to a Degree
Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree
Common French Leagues 25 to a Degree
Russian Werst 104 to a Degree
Turkish Miles 66⅔ to a Degree
Longitude East from London

Rusſia Continued.

Rusſia in Europe is bounded on the North by the Frozen or Northern Ocean, on the East by Siberia, on the South by Kuban & Little Tartary & on the West by Poland and Sweden. Tho' a vast Empire was not formerly so extensive as at present, for it was vastly enlarged by Conquests from the Swedes & made in the Reign of the late Czar Peter the Great.

Hungary is divided into 5 Provinces contains 87575 Square [illegible]

Provinces	Capitals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Hungary	Presburg		775
Lower Do	Buda	80	850
Sclavonia	Posega	180	860
Transylvania	Hermanstadt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Croatia	Carlstadt	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

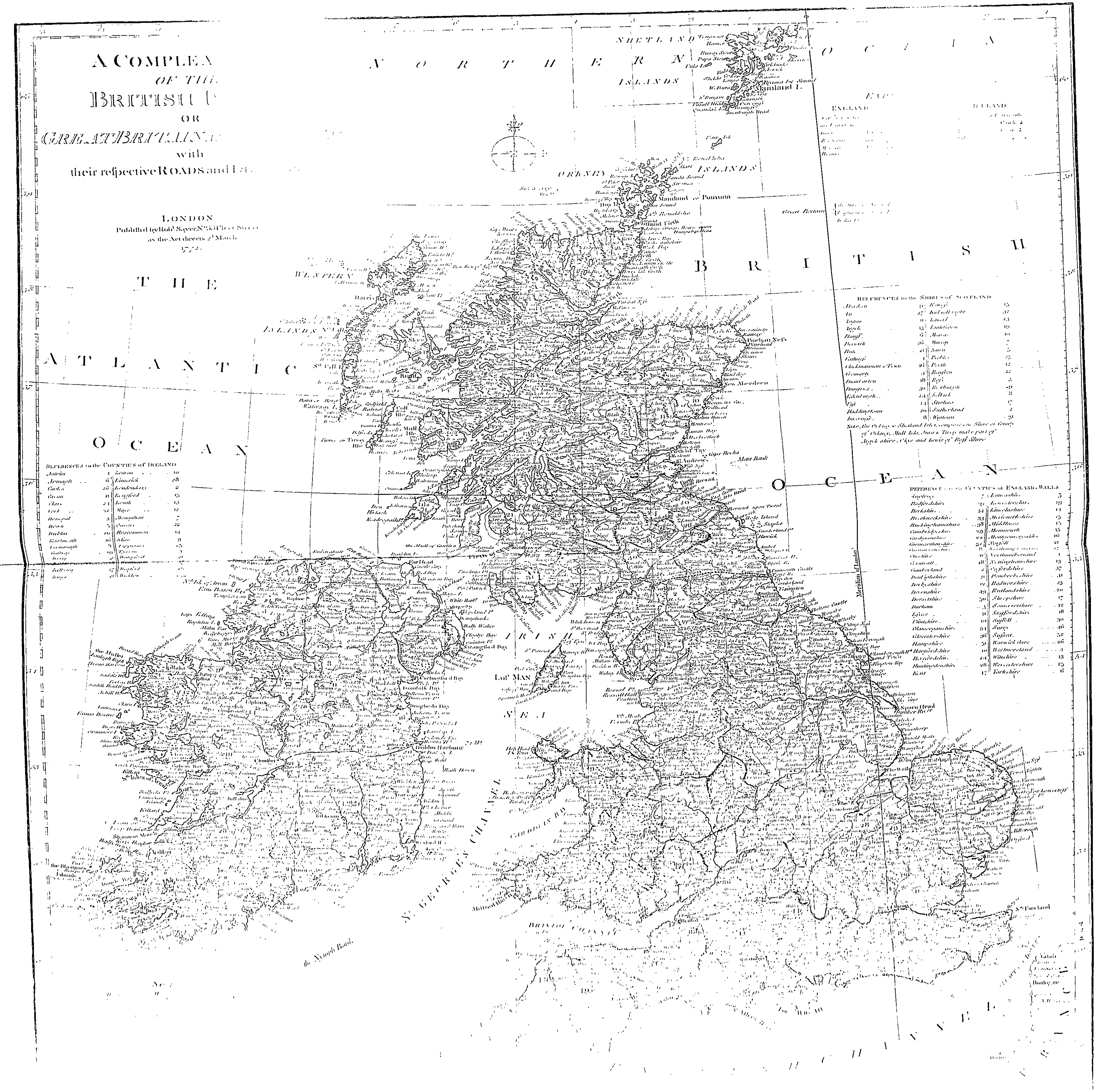
Italy [illegible] Square Miles

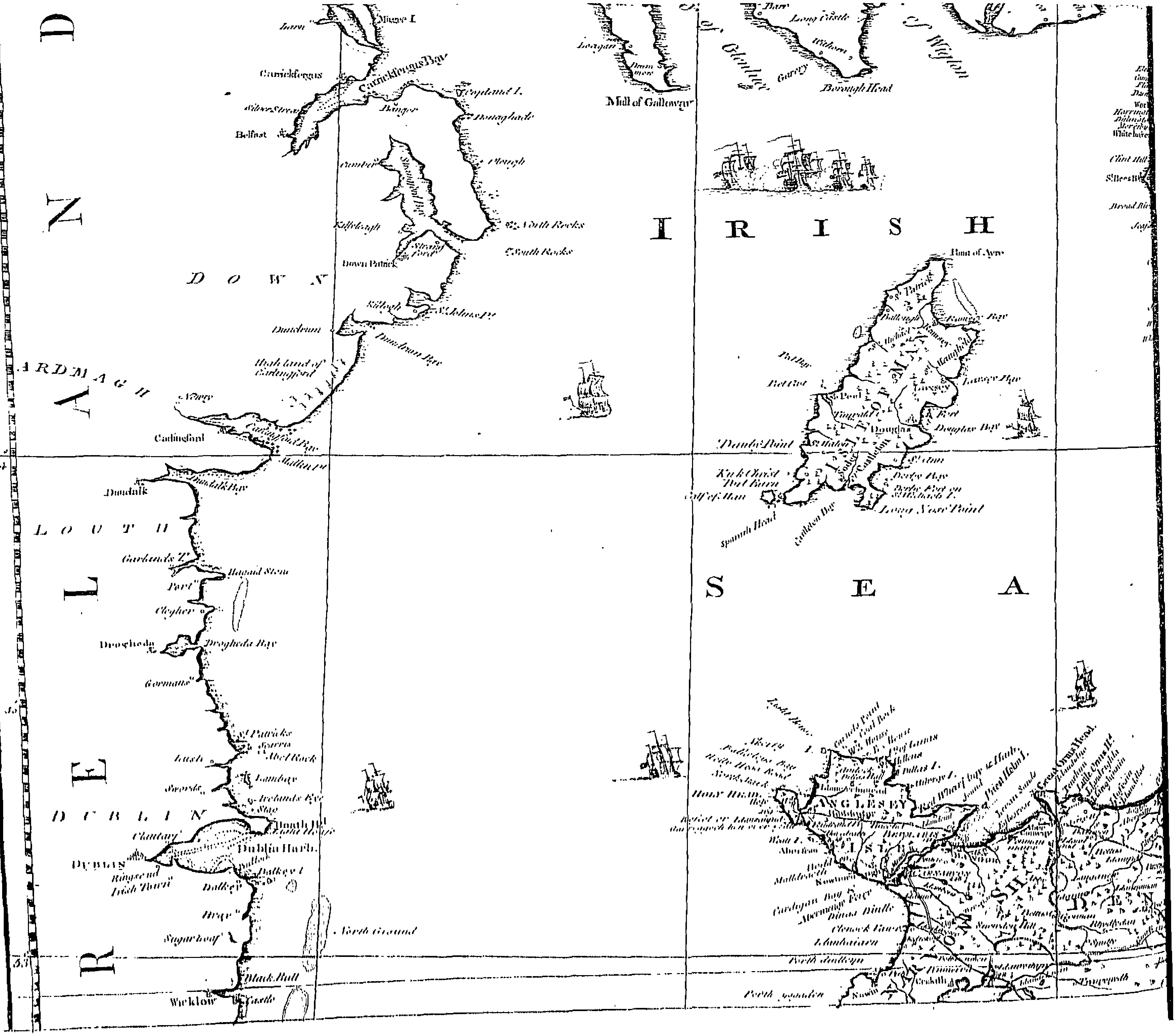
[illegible]	Capitals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savoy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piedmont	Turin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genoa	Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parma	Parma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modena	Modena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mantua	Mantua	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucca	Lucca	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscany	Florence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Estate of the Church	Rome	[illegible]	881
Naples	Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isle Sicily	Palermo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isle Sardinia	Cagliari	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isle Corsica	Bastia	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

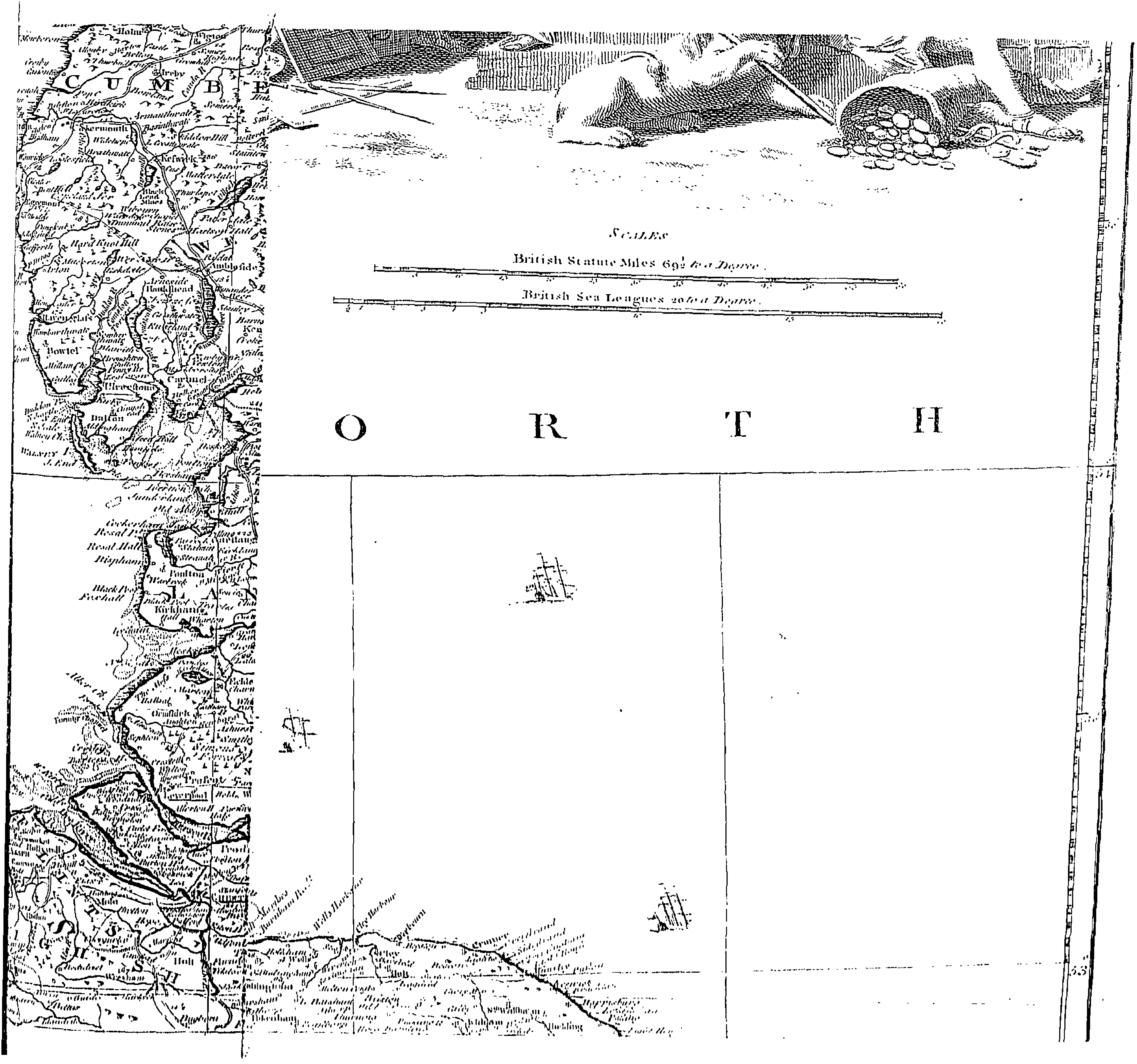
Switzerland [illegible]

[illegible]


A COMPLEA
OF THE
BRITISH I
OR
GREAT BRITAIN A
with
their reſpective ROADS and E
LONDON
Publiſhed by Robt. Sayer No. 53 Fleet Street
as the Act directs 2d March
1772
NORTHERN
OCEAN
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
BRITISH OCEAN
SHETLAND ISLANDS
ORKNEY ISLANDS
WESTERN ISLANDS
IRISH SEA
ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
REFERENCES to the SHIRES of SCOTLAND
REFERENCES to the COUNTIES of IRELAND
REFERENCE to the COUNTIES of ENGLAND & WALES
Meridian of London


IRELAND
IRISH SEA
Larn
Maggee I.
Carrickfergus
Carrickfergus Bay
Silver Stream
Belfast
Copland I.
Banger
Donaghade
Plough
Comber
Strangford Bay
Killeleagh
North Rocks
South Rocks
Strang ford
Down Patrick
DOWN
Killogh
St. Johns Pt.
Dundrum
Dundrum Bay
High land of Carlingford
ARDMAGH
Newry
Carlingford
Carlingford Bay
Mullen Pt.
Dundalk
Dundalk Bay
LOUTH
Garlands T.
Haggard Stone
Port
Clogher
Drogheda
Drogheda Bay
Gormans
St. Patricks
Skerris
Abel Rock
Lusk
Lambay
Swords
Irelands Eye
Stag
Hoath Hill
Light House
DUBLIN
Clantarf
Dublin Harb.
Poolbeg
DUBLIN
Ringsend
Irish Town
Dalkey I.
Dalkey
Bray
Sugarloaf
North Ground
Black Ball
Wicklow
Castle
Loagan
Drum more
Mull of Galloway
Bay of Glenluce
Garry
Barr
Long Castle
Withorn
Borough Head
Bay of Wigton
Clint Hill
St. Bees Hd.
Point of Ayre
St. Patrick
Ballough
Ramsey
Ramsey Bay
Maughold
Laxey Bay
Laxey
Peel
Tinwald
Fort
Douglas
Douglas Bay
ISLE OF MAN
Dauby Point
St. Ann
Derby Bay
Derby Fort on St. Michaels I.
Kirk Christ
Castleton
Calf of Man
Spanish Head
Castleton Bay
Long Nose Point
SEA
Holy Head
ANGLESEY
Newtown
Cardigan Bay
Dinas Dinlle
Clenock Vawr
Llanhaiarn
Porth dinllayn
Porth ysgaden
Nevin
Great Orms Head
Little Orms Hd.
Llandudno
Conway
Beaumaris
Puffin I.
Red Wharf bay
Priestholm I.
Lavan Sands
Bangor
Carnarvon
CARNARVONSHIRE
Snowdon Hill
DENBIGH

England. 6



Scales
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.
British Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree.
O R T H
C U M B E
Keswick
Ambleside
Hawkshead
Bowtel
Cartmel
Ulverstone
Dalton
L A
Kirkham
Poulton
Liverpool
Holt

7°
6°
5°
4°
3°
2°
1°
0
1°
56
55
54
53
PART OF SCOTLAND
FIFESH
St Andrews
Kirkaldy
NORTH FRITH
LOTHIANS
Edinburgh
Dunbar
COWAL
RENFREW
CUNNINGHAM
KYLE
CARRICK
AIRESHIRE
CLYDE FRITH
ARRAN
ILLA
JURA
CANTIRE
Mull of Cantire
Ailsa I.
GALLOWAY
WIGTON
KIRKUBRIGHT
Mull of Galloway
Bay of Glenluce
Bay of Wigton
DUMFRIES
ANNANDALE
Solway Firth
ROXBURGHS
Jedburg
Kelso
Coldstream
BERWI
Berwick
Holy Island
NORTHUMBERLAND
Alnwick
Coquet I.
Morpeth
Newcastle
Tinmouth Castle
Sunderland
Hartlepool
CUMBERLAND
Carlisle
Whitehaven
DURHAM
WESTMORLAND
Kendal
NORTH RIDING
Stockton
Whitby
Scarborough
Flamborough Head
EAST RIDING
YORKSHIRE
York
LANCASHIRE
Lancaster
Liverpool
CHESHIRE
Chester
FLINTS
ANGLESEY
Holy Head
DERBYSHIRE
LINCOLNSH
Spurn Head
THE NO
IRISH SEA
Man I.
Douglas
IRELAND
ANTRIM
Fair Head
Carrickfergus
Belfast
DOWN
ARMAGH
Carlingford
LOUTH
Dundalk
Drogheda
DUBLIN
Dublin
Dublin Harb.
Howth Hill
Wicklow
Black Hull
Cities

ENGLAND AND WALES
Drawn from the most accurate Surveys
Containing all the
Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns & Villages.
In which are included all the Improvements and Observations both
Astronomical and Topographical,
which have been made by Members
of the Royal Society, & others
Down to the present Year.
The whole corrected & improv'd
By JOHN ROCQUE
Chorographer to his Majesty
SHAKESPEAR
SCALES
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.
British Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree.
THE NORTH
SCOTLAND
FIFESH
NORTH FRITH
LOTHIANS
BERWIC
ROXBURGHS
DUMFRIES
ANNANDALE
Solway Firth
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORLAND
DURHAM
YORKSHIRE
NORTH RIDING
EAST RIDING
WEST RIDING
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
DERBYSH
NOTTINGHAMSH
LINCOLN
FLINTSH
St Andrews
Edinburgh
Berwick
Holy Island
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Whitby
Scarborough
Flamborough Head
Spurn Head
Whitehaven
Lancaster
Liverpool
Whitchurch
Durham
York
Hull
3°
2°
1°
0
1°
2°
3°
56
55
54
53

England.

[illegible]

Printed for Robt. Sayer Map & Printseller at the Golden Buck in Fleet St.

SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
PICARDY
NORMANDY
FRANCE
HEREFORD SH.
SHROPSHIRE
WORCESTER
WARWICK
OXFORD
GLOCESTER
WILTS
HAMPSHIRE
DORSET
SURREY
SUSSEX
KENT
ESSEX
HERTFORD
BEDFORD
HUNTINGDON
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
LONDON
STRAITS of DOVER
THE WASH
EXPLANATION.
The Plan of each City is laid down in its true form, & describ'd by Capitals thus LONDON.
County Towns thus DERBY.
Borough Towns with the Number of Members each send by Stars thus
Cities &c having no establish'd Market are distinguish'd thus
Market Towns thus Barnet
Villages thus
to which Post Stages have this addition
Great Roads by the points & one bold line
The Great Cross Roads thus
Lesser Cross Roads
The true distance in measur'd Miles from one Market Town to another is given by Figures on the Road, Ex. at London to Barnet 11 Miles but where Figures are join'd to a Town &c they denote the exact distance from London.
The places where Astronomical Observations have been made are distinguish'd thus Ob.
A line under the Name of any place latitude
A Prickt line longitude
but two lines signifie both.

Printed for Robt. Sayer Map & PrintSeller at the Golden Buck in Fleet Street.

Scotland

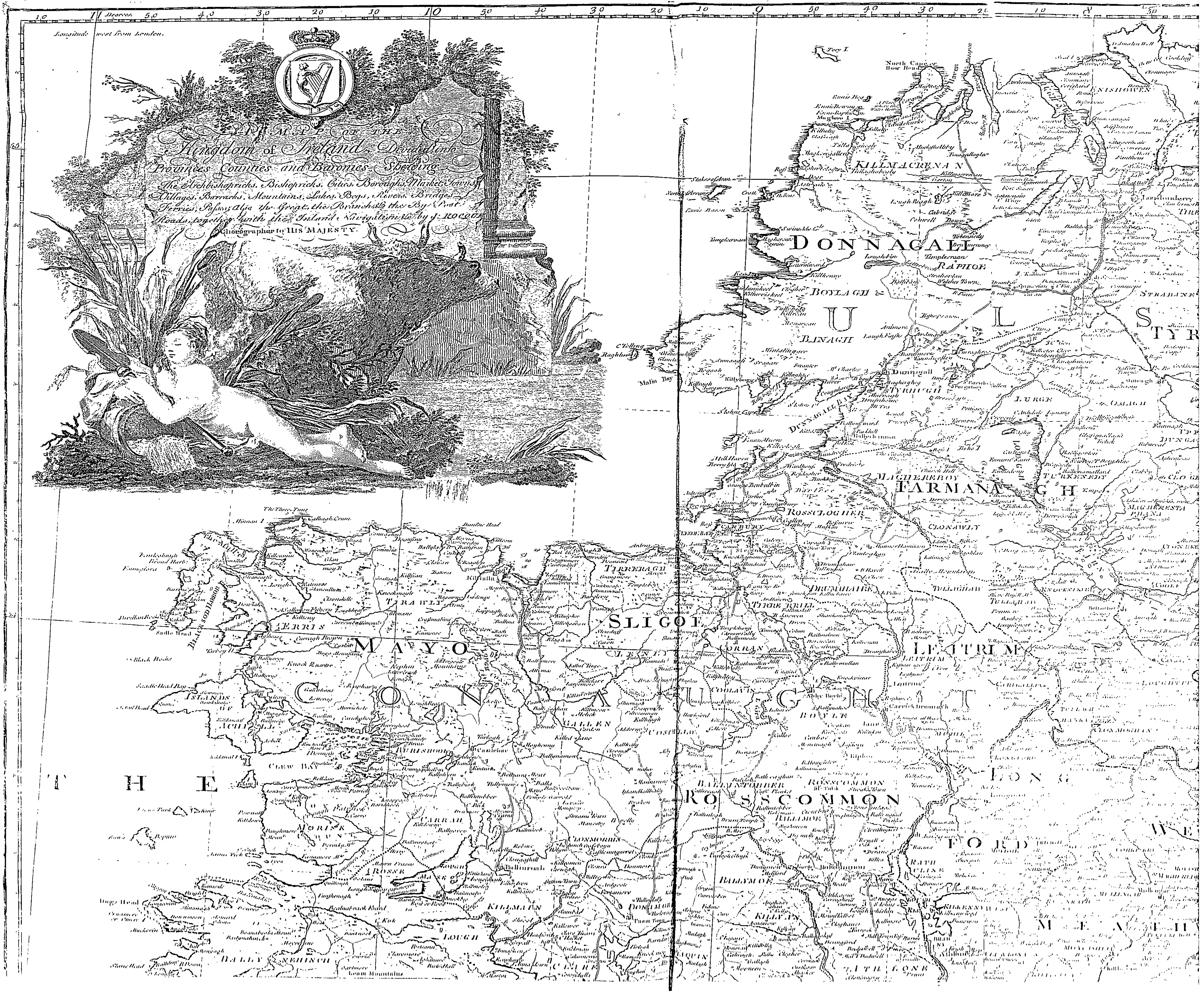
A
NEW AND COMPLETE MAP
OF
SCOTLAND,
And ISLANDS thereto belonging;
From ACTUAL SURVEYS,
The Shires properly Divided, and Subdivided, the Forts lately Erected, & Roads of Communication, or Military Ways;
Carried on by His MAJESTY's Command;
The Times when, and Places where the most remarkable Battles have been fought.
Likewise the Roman Camps, Forts, Walls, & Military Ways;
The Danish Camps, & Forts: Also the Seats of the Nobility, in each Shire distinguished, with several other remarkable Places, that occur in the
HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.
SCALE
British Statute Miles 69½ in a Degree
5
10
15
20
25
30
Common Scotch Miles about 50 in a Degree
5
10
15
20
Sea Leagues 20 in a Degree
½
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
NB. The Isles of Mull, Isla, Jura & Tire-yi make part of Argyle-Shire.
The Isles of Skye & Lewis make part of Ross-Shire
The Isles of N. Uist, Benbecula, S. Uist, Barra &c. make part of Inverness-Shire.
The ISLES OF ORKNEY
POMONA or MAINLAND
PENTLAND FIRTH
WESTERN ISLANDS
LEWIS ISLAND
HARRIS ISLAND
NORTH UIST ISLAND
SOUTH UIST ISLAND
THE MINCH
SKYE ISLAND
RASA ISLAND
SUTHERLAND
CATHNESS
ROSS SHIRE
INVERNESS SHIRE
THE FRITH OF CROMARTY
CROMARTY
MURRAY FIRTH
NAIRN SHIRE
MURRAY
ELGIN SHIRE
LOCH NESS
Cape Wrath
Farout Head
Dunnet Head
Point of Orebe or Butt of the Lewis
Summer Islands
Islands of Schant
Canny I.
Rum I.
Egg I.
Meridian of Edinburgh
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
k
59
58
57

SCALE
British Statute Miles 69½ in a Degree
Common Scotch Miles about 50 in a Degree
Sea Leagues 20 in a Degree
NB. The Isles of Mull Isla Jura & Tire-ri make part of Argyle-Shire.
The Isles of Skye & Lewis make part of Ross-Shire
The Isles of N. Uist. Benbecula. S. Uist. Barra &c.
make part of Inverness-Shire.
The ISLES of ORKNEY
POMONA or MAINLAND
PENTLAND FIRTH
Stroma
Dungsbay Head
Cape Wrath
Farout Head
CATHNESS
STRATHNAVER
SUTHERLAND
ROSS SHIRE
INVERNESS SHIRE
MURRAY FIRTH
CROMARTY
THE FIRTH OF CROMARTY
MURRAY or ELGIN
BANF
ABERDEEN
Dornoch
Summer Islands
Bin Maddy
Hills of Maiden paps
Ord of Cathness
Meridian of Edinburgh
THE CALEDONIAN OCEAN
THE SHETLAND ISLANDS
YELL
Foula I.
Fair Island
Famous for the Best Hawks
The Southermost of the two small Isles that lye on the S.W. end of Fair Isle is
distant from the North end of North Ronaldsha 21 Miles bearing 37.5 N.E.
Longitude East of Edinburgh
THE
Egg I.
Muck I.
Point of Ardnamurchan
MOYDART
Glen Fean
Roua
Longitude East of Edinburgh

Scotland.

NAMES of the most Remarkable Places in SCOTLAND
THE
The Bishops Isles
Plenty of Cod Fishing all about Bishops Isles
COLL ISLAND
TIREY
ARDNAMURCHAN
SUNART
MORVERN
MULL ISLAND
BROLOS
ROSS
Iona or Icolmkill
LORN
MID LORN
ARGYLE
BREADALBAIN
JURA
JURA ISLANDS
Loch Tarbat
KNAPDALE
COWAL
DALRIADA
ISLAY ISLAND
Oversal
Giga Isle
ISLAND OF ARRAN
Mull of Cantire
Rathlin I.
Ailsa I.
CLACKMANNAN
KINROSS
CLYDSDALE
LANERK SHIRE
TWEDALE
AIRSHIRE
DUMFRIES SHIRE
KIRKUDBRIGHT SHIRE
WIGTON SHIRE
Wigton Bay
Glenluss Bay
Mull of Galloway
Fair Head
Coleraine
Loch Foyle
Londonderry
COUNTY of LONDONDERRY
COUNTY of ANTRIM
Loch Neaugh
COUNTY of TYRONE
COUNTY of DOUN
Carrickfergus Bay
Belfast
PART of IRELAND
Longitude West of Edinburgh
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S

GERMAN OR NORTH SEA
MEARNS or KINCARDINE SHIRE
ANGUS
PERTH SHIRE
BRADALBAIN
ARGYLL SHIRE
MID LORN
NETHER LORN
LOCH TAY
FIRTH of TAY
Marr's Bank discovered by Capt. Marr Plenty of Cod Fish and Ling Caught all about this Bank
FIFE
KINROSS
CLACKMANNAN
FIRTH of FORTH
St. Abbs Head
Berwick
LOTHIAN
MERSE
BERWICK SHIRE
RENFREW SHIRE
ISLAND OF ARRAN
CLYDSDALE
LANERK SHIRE
PEEBLES SHIRE
TWEEDALE
AIR SHIRE
DUMFRIES SHIRE
ROXBURGH
NORTHUMBERLAND
KIRKCUDBRIGHT SHIRE
WIGTON SHIRE
SOLWAY FIRTH
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
WESTMORELAND
Ailsa
Bay of Glenluss
Mull of Galloway
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
X


A MAP OF THE
Kingdom of Ireland Divided into
Provinces Counties and Baronies Shewing
The Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns,
Villages, Barracks, Mountains, Lakes, Bogs, Rivers, Bridges,
Ferries, Passes, also the Great, the Branch & the By Post
Roads, together with the Inland Navigation &c. by J. ROCQUE
Chorographer to HIS MAJESTY.
Longitude west from London.
Degrees
11
10
9
8
DONNAGALL
KILLMACRENAN
RAPHOE
BOYLAGH
BANAGH
TYRHUGH
INISHOWEN
Londonderry
STRABANE
OMAGH
LURGE
U L S
FARMANAGH
MAGHERABOY
CLONAWLY
ROSSCLOGHER
TYRERAGH
SLIGO
TIRAWLY
MAYO
ERRIS
CONNAUGHT
LEITRIM
DRUMAHAIRE
TIRRERRILL
COOLAVIN
LENEY
CORRAN
GALLEN
COSTELLO
BOYLE
BURISHOOL
CARRAH
CLEW BAY
MURISK
ROSSE
KILLMAIN
CLONMORRIS
ROSSCOMMON
BALLINTOBBER
BALLIMOE
BALLYMOE
KILLYAN
ATHLONE
BALLYNEHINCH
LONGFORD
RATHCLINE
MEATH
THE
Achill
Islands of Achill
Donnagall Bay
Killybegs
Donnegall
Ballyshannon
Malin Bay
Tory I.
Innis Bofin
Newport
Westport
Castlebar
Killalla
Tuam
Roscommon
Loughrea
Boyle
Carrick Drumrusk
Jamestown

ULSTER
DONNAGALL
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
TYRONE
FARMANAGH
ARDMAGH
MONAGHAN
DOWN
CAVAN
LEITRIM
LOUTH
SLIGO
ROSSCOMMON
LONGFORD
WEST MEATH
MEATH
DUBLIN
THE IRISH SEA
LOUGH NEAGH
LOUGH FOYLE
KILLMACRENAN
BOYLAGH
BANAGH
TYRHUGH
RAPHOE
INISHOWEN
COLERAINE
DUNLUCE
CARRICKFERGUS BAY
BELFAST
STRABANE
OMAGH
DUNGANNON
CLOGHER
MAGHEREBOY
ROSSCLOGHER
CLONAWLY
TULLAGHAW
DRUMHAIRE
CARBERY
CARLINGFORD BAY
DUNDALK BAY
DROGHEDA BAY
PART OF SCOTLAND
CANTIRE
Fair Head Pt.
Londonderry
Coleraine
Donnagall
Dundalk
Drogheda
Dublin
Mullingar
Kilkenny West
Athlone
Cavan
Monaghan
Ardmagh
Newry
Downpatrick
Carrickfergus
Lisburn
Strabane
Enniskillen
Sligo
Boyle
Longford
Trim
Navan
Kells
Malin Bay
Killybegs
Donnagall Bay
20
10
9
50
40
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20
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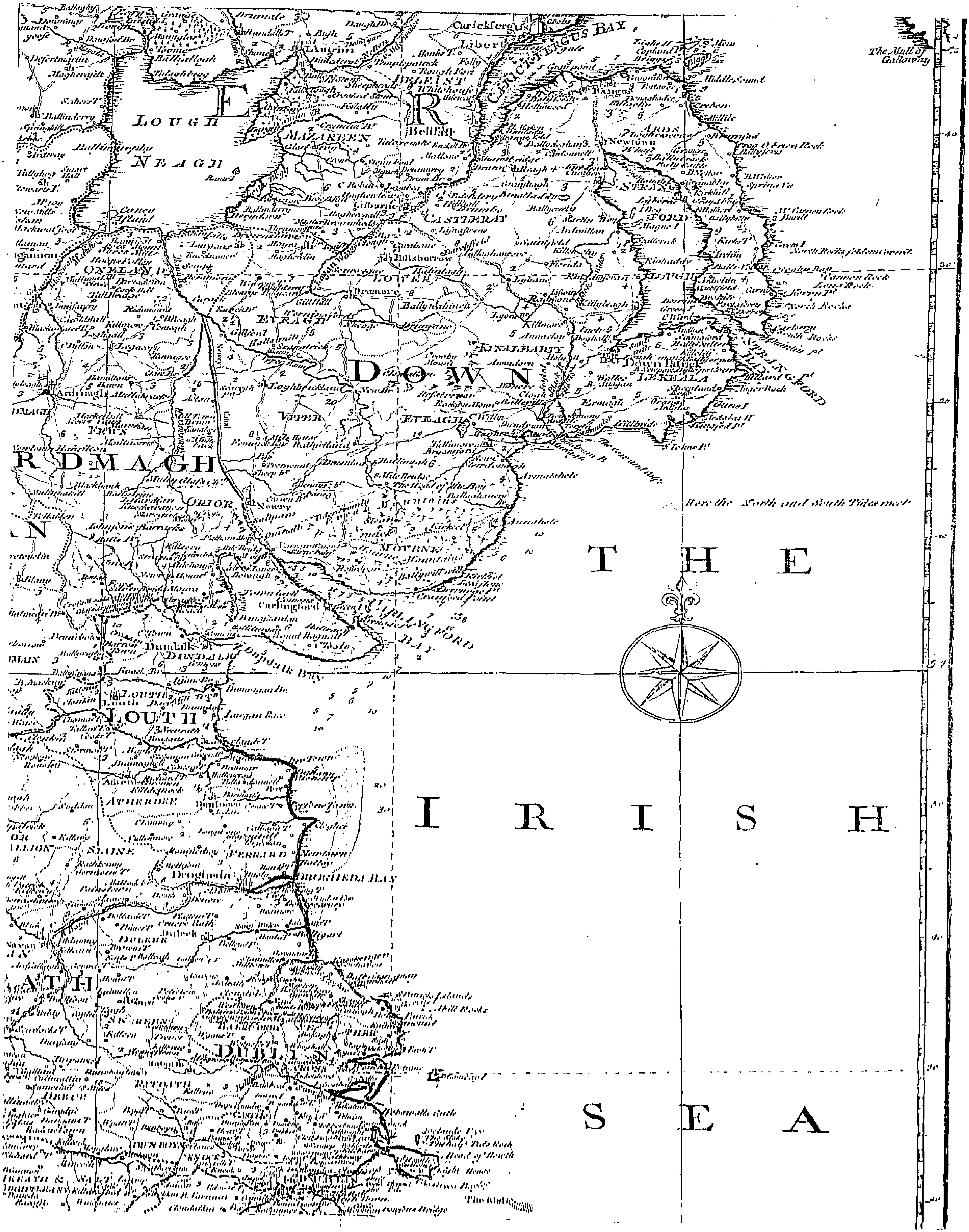
10
6
50
40
55


LOUGH NEAGH
Carrickfergus
CARRICKFERGUS BAY
Liberty
The Mull of Galloway
Antrim
BELFIST
Bellfast
MAZAREEN
CASTLERAY
ARDS
Newtown
Bangor
Copland I.
STRANGFORD LOUGH
Lisburne
Hillsborow
LOWER
IVEAGH
Dromore
Ballynahinch
Killyleagh
KINELEARTY
DOWN
Down Patrick
LEKEALA
UPPER
IVEAGH
Dundrum
Loghbrickland
Rathfriland
Newry
ORIOR
ARDMAGH
Ardmagh
FEWS
ONEILAND
Mourne Mountains
MOURNE
Carlingford
CARLINGFORD BAY
Dundalk
DUNDALK
Dundalk Bay
LOUTH
Louth
ATHERDEE
FERRARD
SLAINE
Drogheda
DROGHEDA BAY
DULEEK
BALRUDDERY
DUBLIN
RATOATH
COOLOCK
Here the North and South Tides meet
THE IRISH SEA

II

IRELAND called by the Latins Hibernia …

English Miles 69 and a half to a Degree

Irish Miles in proportion with the English as 11 to 14

London Printed for Robt Sayer … Fleet Street

IRELAND called by the Latins Hibernia and by the Natives Erin is the largest Island in Europe except Great Britain its Area or Superficial Content is by the nearest Computation found to be 11067712 Irish Plantation Acres which makes 17927804 Acres of English Statute Measure its proportion is with England and Wales as 18 to 30. ——

Sr William Petty in his Political Anatomy of Ireland reckon'd the Number of People in that Kingdom Anno 1672 to be about 1100000 and it is Computed that it contains now above Two Millions. ——

The Climate of Ireland is very Temperate The Soil very fertile and the Air so pure That no Venemous Animal can Live in it.

The Ecclesiastic Government of the Kingdom is divided into four Archbishopricks viz Armagh Dublin Cashill and Tuam who have under them 18 Suffragant Bishops several of which have 2 or 3 Bishopricks United into Dioceses & County

The Temporal Government which is like that of England is divided into 4 Circuits viz Leinster Munster Connaught North East and North West which comprehends 32 Counties each of them subdivided into several Districts and Baronies besides the County of Dublin which is not in any Circuit

Dublin the Metropolis of the Kingdom is a fair and well built City pleasantly Seated near a large Harbour on the Mouth of the River Liffy which separates betwixt the City and North Suburbs which have Communication by five great Stone Bridges. It is both large and Populous and is supposed to contain about 15000 Houses and in them at least 100000 Souls it is adorned with several fine Structures as the Kings Chappel called Christ Church, the ancient Cathedral of St Patrick, the Kings Castle which is the Residence of the Lord Lieutenant or Vice Roy of the Kingdom the House of Parliament the Barracks the Trinity Colledge &c.

The other Places of Note are Corke a large and Rich City Waterford a noted Sea Port Galway Drogheda and Belfast Sea Towns, Limmerick and Londonderry places of great Strength famous for the Sieges they have Endured.

The different Marks and Symbols are thus to be understood		Explicatio Notarum
Cities & Large Towns		Vrbes Inclitæ & Celeberrimæ
Boroughs		Municipia
Market Towns		Oppida Mercatoria
Villages & Gentlemns Seats	○	Villæ & Ædes Nobilii & Generos
Archbishopricks	‡	Archi-Episcopales Sedes
Bishopricks	†	Episcopales Sedes
Barracks { Horse Foot		Tuguria { Equestria Pedestria
Redoubts or small Barracks		Tuguria Minora
Roads		Viæ Publicæ
Ferries		Trajectus
Boggs		Paludes
Loughs or Lakes		Lacus
Forts	◻	Præsidia

London Printed for Robt Sayer opposite Fetter lane Fleet Street.

THE CATHOLIC NETHERLANDS, Divided INTO THEIR SEVERAL PROVINCES with the Roads;

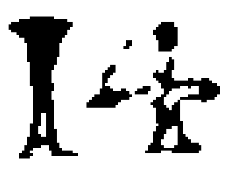
Flemish Leagues 24 to a Degree

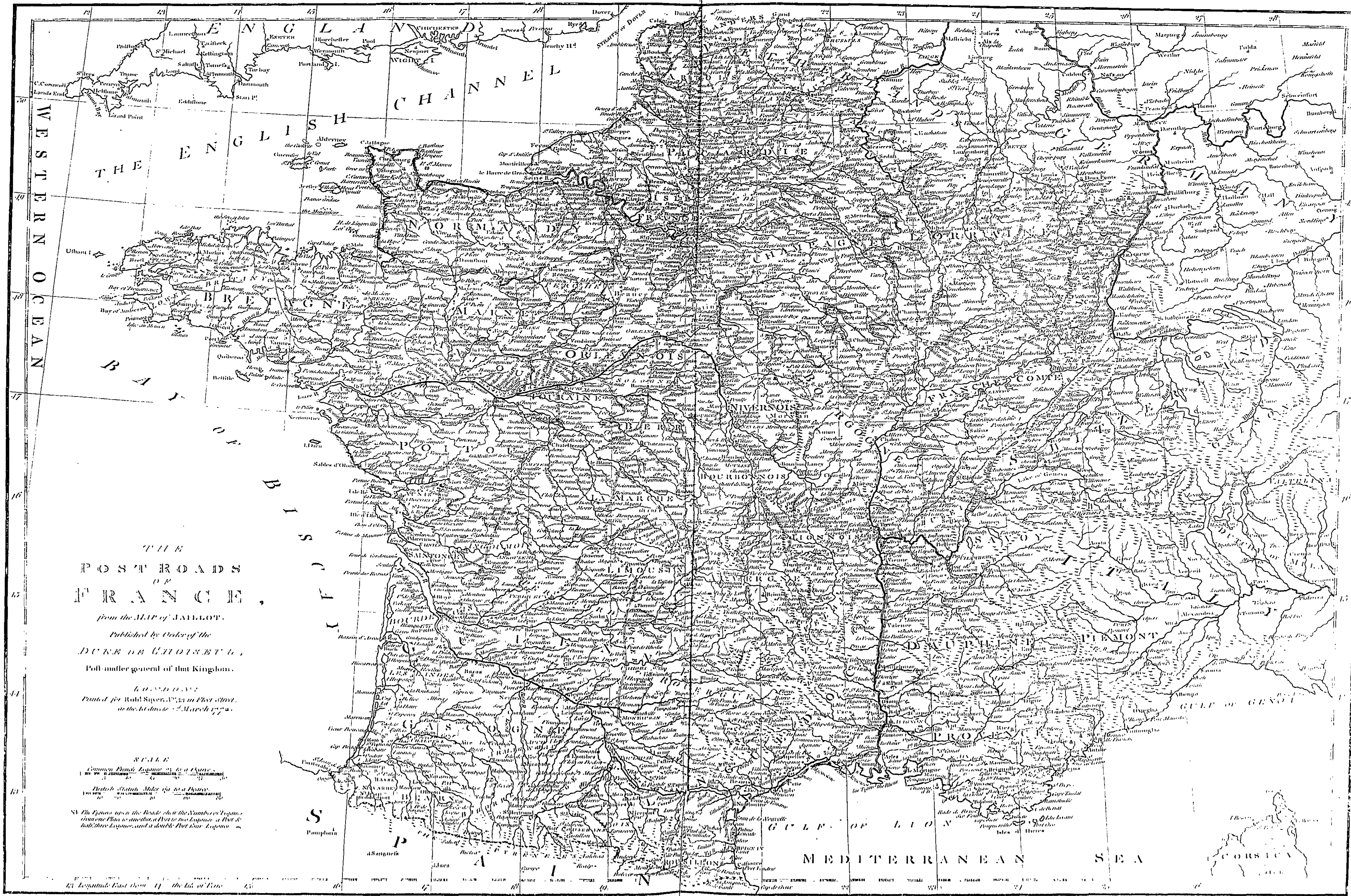
Common French Leagues 25 to a Degree

British Miles 69½ to a Degree

London, Printed for Robt. Sayer, Map and
Printſeller, at No.53 in Fleet Street.
Publiſhed as the Act directs 2 March 1772.

THE SEVEN
UNITED PROVINCES,
with
THEIR ROADS
and
DIVISIONS
London, Printed for Robert Sayer Map & Printseller No. 53, in Fleet Street.
Publish'd as the Act directs 2d March 1772.
GERMAN
OCEAN
De Bree-Veerthien
ZUYDER
ZÉE
Zuyder Zee
AMELANDT I.
SCHELLING I.
Schiermonk I.
Flielandt I.
Texel
De Vaart
Ems
Urk I.
Marken I.
Haarlemer Meer
DUTCH
Westphalia
CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA
COUNTY OF FLANDERS
Dutch Leagues 20 to a Degree
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
German Miles 15 to a Degree
1 2 3 4 5
British Miles 69½ to a Degree
5 10 20 25
Common French Leagues 25 to a Degree
1 2 3 4 5 10
Maurice Bowen Sculp
20
21
22
23
24
30
53
52
51





THE
POST ROADS
OF
FRANCE,
from the MAP of JAILLOT.
Published by Order of the
DUKE DE CHOISEUL,
Poſt-maſter general of that Kingdom.

LONDON:
Printed for Robt. Sayer, No. 53 *in Fleet Street,*
as the Act directs 2d March 1772.

SCALE
Common French Leagues 25 to a Degree.
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.

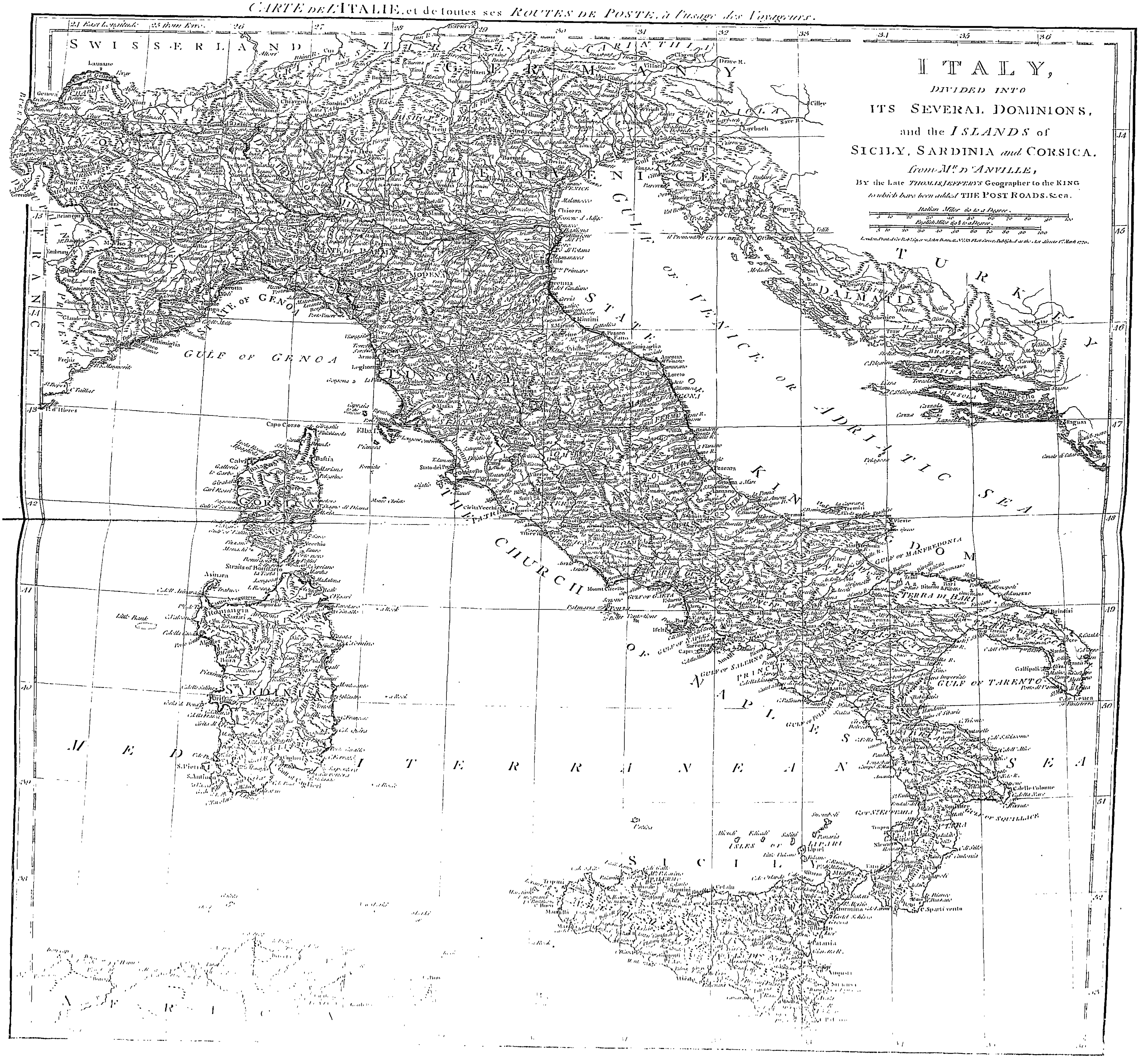
N.B. *The Figures upon the Roads shew the Number of Leagues from one Place to another, a Post is two Leagues, a Post & half three Leagues, and a double Post Four Leagues.*

THE KINGDOMS of SPAIN and PORTUGAL divided INTO THEIR GREAT PROVINCES

London, printed for Robt. Sayer, Map and Printseller, at No. 53 in Fleet Street

Published as the Act directs [illegible]

CARTE DE L'ITALIE, et de toutes ses *ROUTES DE POSTE*, *à l'usage des Voyageurs.*



ITALY,

DIVIDED INTO

ITS SEVERAL DOMINIONS,

and the *ISLANDS* of

SICILY, SARDINIA *and* CORSICA.

from Mr. D'ANVILLE,

BY the Late *THOMAS JEFFERYS* Geographer to the KING

to which have been added THE POST ROADS. &ca.

London, Printed for Robt. Sayer & John Bennett, No. 53 Fleet Street, Published as the Act directs 1st. March 1770.

MAP
OF THE
EMPIRE OF GERMANY,
INCLUDING
ALL THE STATES COMPREHENDED UNDER THAT NAME:
WITH THE
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA, &c.
By L. Delarochette.

LONDON.
Printed for Robt. Sayer Map & Printseller opposite
Fetter Lane in Fleet Street

The CIRCLES of WESTPHALIA and LOWER SAXONY, with the WESTERN PARTS of the CIRCLE of UPPER SAXONY, and the NORTHERN PARTS of the CIRCLE of UPPER RHINE, PART of SWEDEN, and DENMARK, The UNITED PROVINCES, and PART of the NETHERLANDS

EASTERN PARTS of BRANDENBURG and SAXONY, with POMERANI

PER RHINE, PART of SWEDEN, and DENMARK, The UNITED PROVINCES, and PART of the NETHERLANDS

EASTERN PARTS of BRANDENBURG and SAXONY, with POMERANIA, PRUSSIA, LUSATIA, and the NORTHERN PARTS of SILESIA; PART of SWEDEN, SAMOGITIA, LITHUANIA, and POLAND.

The *CIRCLES* of LOWER RHINE, FRANCONIA, SWABIA, and BAVARIA, with the *SOUTHERN PARTS*, of the *CIRCLES* of UPPER RHINE, and SAXONY, the *WESTERN PARTS* of BOHEMIA, and of the *CIRCLE* of AUSTRIA; SWITZERLAND, *PART* of ITALY, FRANCE and the *NETHERLANDS*.

EASTERN PARTS of

CIRCLE OF SWABIA
CIRCLE OF FRANCONIA
BAVARIA
CIRCLE OF AUSTRIA
ARCHBISHOPRIC OF SALTZBURG
SWITZERLAND
TYROL
CHAMPAGNE
PICARDY
BURGUNDY
COMTÉ
BOHEMIA
PIEDMONT
DUTCHY
GULF OF VENICE
SCALE of a Degree of Latitude
GEOMETRICAL MILES or COMMON MILES of ENGLAND and ITALY.
10 20 30 40 50 60
GREAT MILES of GERMANY also of BOHEMIA according to Muller.
3 6 9 12
COMMON MILES of GERMANY
5 10 15
LEAGUES of AUSTRIA
2 4 6 8
COMMON LEAGUES of BOHEMIA & SILESIA of 47 ½ to a Degree.
4 8 12 16
COMMON LEAGUES of SWITZERLAND.
3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24
COMMON LEAGUES of FRANCE.
5 10 15 20 25
ENGLISH STATUTE MILES of 69 miles & 288 Yards to a Degree as Measured by Mr. Norwood.
50
49
48
47
46
45
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

of the *CIRCLE* of AUSTRIA; SWITZERLAND, *PART* of ITALY, FRANCE and the *NETHERLANDS*.

EASTERN PARTS of BOHEMIA, and of the *CIRCLE* of AUSTRIA; with MORAVIA and the *SOUTHERN PARTS* of SILESIA, Part of POLAND, HUNGARY, S

THE NORTHERN STATES,
Containing
THE KINGDOMS
OF
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
AND
NORWAY,
Divided into
PROVINCES and GOVERNMENTS,

LONDON, Printed for ROB.T SAYER, Map & Printſeller.
N.o 53, Fleet Street.
Publiſh'd as the Act directs 2.d March 1772.

THE

KINGDOM of POLAND

and

GREAT DUTCHY of LITHUANIA

WITH ALL THEIR DIVISIONS.

London. Printed for Robert Sayer, Map & Printseller, No. 53 Fleet Street.

Published as the Act directs 27 March 1772.

BALTIC
SEA
Gulf of Dantzik
GREAT DUTCHY OF LITHUANIA
MAZOVIA
WARSAW
CRACOW
DRESDEN
PRAGUE
BERLIN
MOLDAVIA
TRANSILVANIA
LITTLE TARTARY
SCALES
Polish & German Leagues 15 to a Degree
Geometrical Leagues 20 to a Degree
British Miles 69½ to a Degree
French Leagues 25 to a Degree

THE WHOLE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

THE EUROPEAN PART of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE

With the SEVERAL COUNTRIES that are the Theatre of the Preſent War *between the* TURKS and the RUSSIANS, *from D'ANVILLE'S Maps*

SCALES.
Geometrical Miles 60 to a Degree.
Wersts of Russia 104 to a Degree.
Wersts fixed by Peter the Great 90 to a Degree.
Swedish Miles 10 to a Degree.
British Miles 69½ to a Degree.
EXPLANATION.
Of some Russian Denominations laid down in this Map
Terms used in the Countries of Tartary
ICY SEA or FROZEN OCEAN
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
BALTIC SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
GERMANY
ARMENIA
RUSSIA

London Printed for R. Sayer Map & Printſeller No. 53 Fleet Street Publiſhed as the Act directs 1st March 1770.

THE WHOLE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

ASIA

According to the
SIEUR D'ANVILLE,
Divided into its
EMPIRES KINGDOMS & STATES,
Shewing the
European Settlements
in the
EAST INDIES,
with the Addition *of all the*
NEW DISCOVERIES, made by
the RUSSIANS the DUTCH
and the ENGLISH

LONDON
Printed for Robᵗ Sayer *and* John Bennett, *Map and*
Printsellers, Nº 53, Fleet Street,
as the Act directs November 10th
1780.

of London
NORTHERN ICY SEA OCEAN
GULF OF THE ICY SEA
SEA OF OCHOCK Called LAMA by the Tunguzi
SEA OF ANADIR
NORTHERN ARCHIPELAGO
SEA OF KAMTSCHATKA
SAGHALIEN ULA HATA or Black River Island
YELLOW SEA
GULF OF COREA
Cape Patience
Tartary

TROPIC OF CANCER
ARABIA
PERSIA
MOGUL'S EMPIRE
Very Dry DESERTS from Mekka to the Persian Gulf
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
INDIAN OCEAN
EASTERN OCEAN
AFRICA
NUBIA
Desert of Behiouda
ABYSSINIA
ADEL
AJAN
ZENDERO
MACHIDAS
ZANGUEBAR
SHANKALA
DUNGALA
SENNAAR
HADRAMUT
MAHRA
OMAN
YEMEN
SOCOTORA
C. Gardafuy
Magadasho
Brava
Melinda
Mombaza
Zanzibar
Quilon
EQUATOR OR EQUINOCTIAL LINE
G. OF SIND
G. OF CAMBAYA
BERAR
BENGAL
CEILAN or SELENDIVA
ANDAMAN ISLES
Amirantes
TIBET
KOBI
LITTLE TIBET
Rodriguez
East Longitude from London
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
5
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
85
90

KOBI
TURKHESTAN
EMPIRE
BAY OF BENGAL
CHINA
EASTERN OCEAN
LEKEYO ISLES
KIUSU
GULF OF TONKIN
HAINAN
CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MARIAN OR LADRONE ISLANDS
CAROLINAS
CEILAN or SELENDIVA
Great Andaman
ANDAMAN ISLES
BORNEO
GILOLO or HALAMAHERA
PAPUA
NEW GUINEA
EQUATOR or EQUINOCTIAL LINE
ISLANDS OF SONDA
OCEAN
Part of New Holland
East Longitude from London
80
85
90
95
100
105
110
115
120
125
130
135
140
25
20

77
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24
23
22
21
20
19
18
EL KOURUSH
MULTAN
Multan
M E K R A N
N E D H A
BELOGES OR BALLUCHES
Boundary of India till 1739 when by a Treaty between Mahommed Shah and Nadir Shah it was removed to the Indus
D e s e r t
a Desert
BUKOR
ELMEND
Sindeh or Indus called also Mehran
S C I N D
ARABA
SANGANES
Tatta
Debil
Lao Camelo
C. Monzé
al Mansora formerly Minhavar
HENDOUN a wild People
JESSELMIR
BANDO
AJMIR
S O R E T
RANAS
COOLIS
MALVA
RHAJPOUTS
G U Z U R A T
BADUR
PALEY
GULF OF SCIND
Tropic of Cancer
Kutch or Kotch
Amedabad
Cambaya
Surat
Daman
GULF OF CAMBAYA
K H A N D E I S H
B U L L A N A
B A G L A N A
BERAR
D O W L E T
B E D R
COMAO
ROHILL
Independent
MEV
RAJAHS and
Dehli or Shah Jehanabad
Agra
Tiz
Gwadel
C. Jask
Sirhind

90
91
92
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
TIBET OR BOUD-TAN
COMAO
GHOR
ROHILLAS
Independent Chiefs
NECBAL
MEVAT
BEKAR
SUJAH DOWLAH
KINGDOM OF ASSAM
K. OF CASHAR
GARROWS
RINGAMATTI
Rhinoceros Wilds
TIPERA
CHITTIGONG
INDEPENDENT RAJAHS
MOUTHS OF THE GANGES
KATEK
Chilca or Gange Lake
Orias
CHIKACOL
ORIXA
BERAR belonging to the Mahratta Chief Janajie
MAHRATTAS DOMINIONS
RAJAHS and POLIGARS
little known and in a manner independent
RAJAH ROTAS
Nalgur Hills
Road of Balasor
MALVA
RANAS
COOLIS
BADUR
PALEY
KHANDEISH
BAGLANA
DOWLATABAD
JESSELMIR
AJMIR
HENDOUN a wild People
BANDO

THE EAST INDIES, with the ROADS.

By

THOMAS JEFFERYS,

GEOGRAPHER TO THE KING.

MDCCLXVIII.

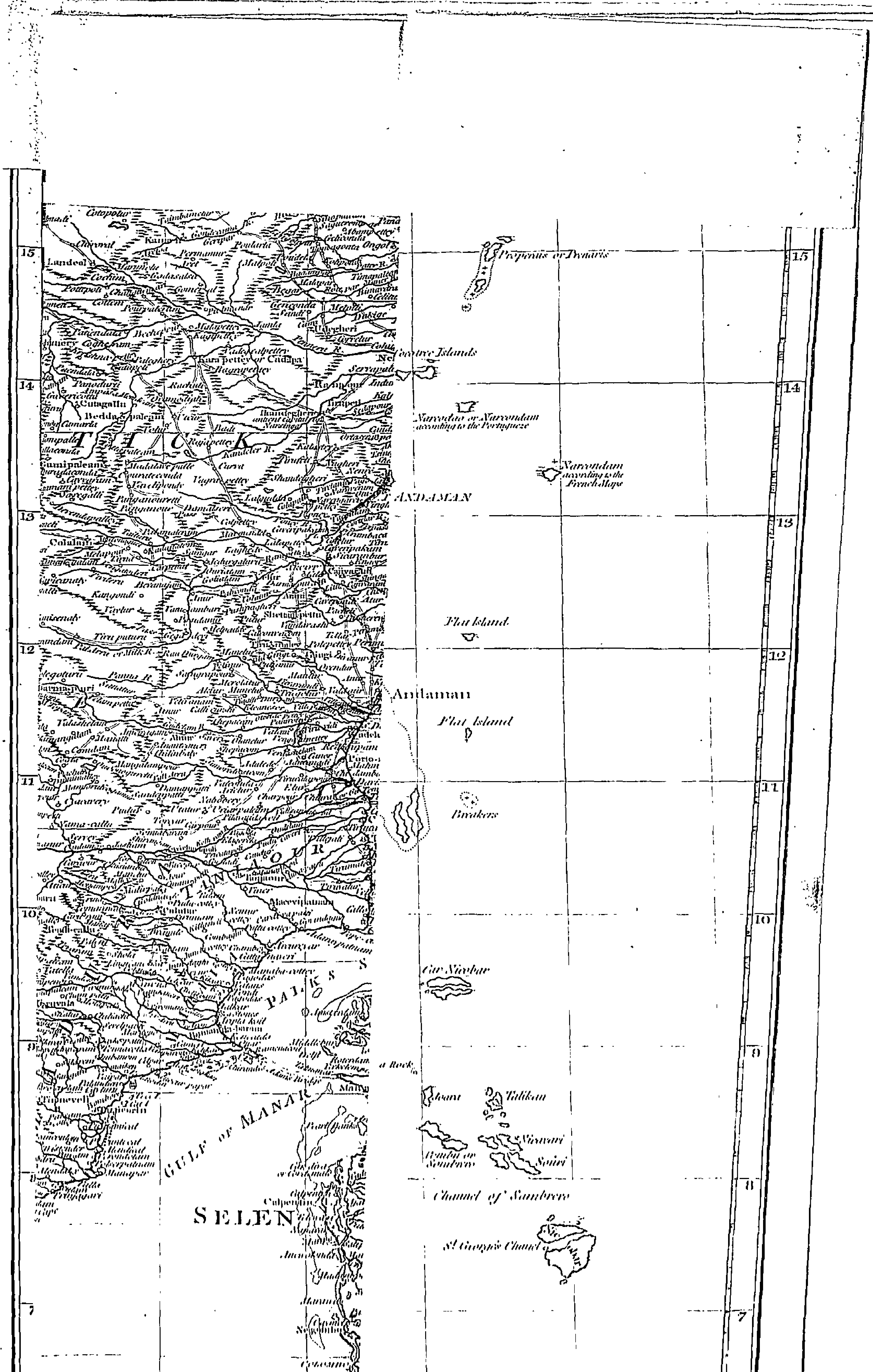
The Second Edition.

To the DIRECTORS
of the Honble. EAST INDIA COMPANY,
Thos. Jefferys humbly Dedicates this Map.

London, Published according to Act of Parliament, 10th Apr. 1768 by Robt. Sayer No. 53 Fleet Street.

BAY
OF
BENGAL
ORIXA
RAJAHMANDRI
CARNATICK
COROMANDEL
MALABAR
PALKS STRAITS
GULF of MANAR
SELENDIVE or ISLE of CEYLON
MALDIVES
GREAT ANDAMAN
Little Andaman
Car Nicobar
The 5 Northern Provinces or Circars are
Chicacol
Rajahmundri
Elur
Mustafanagur
Kondavir, Gontour, or Murtazanagur.
SCALES
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree.
Computed Travelling Leagues 30 to a Degree.
Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree
Jecthi, the Great or Measured Coss 40 to a Degree.
Rilmi, the Small or Computed Coss 37 to a Degree.
VI Hours of Time E. from London.
VII Hours of Time E. from London

London, Published according to Act of Parliament 20th Apr. 1788 by Robt. Sayer, No. 53 in Fleet Street.



Robt. Sayer, No. 53 in Fleet Street

AFRICA is of a Pyramidal or Triangular Figure the base whereof is the Northern Part of it. It is a Peninsula Join'd by the narrow Isthmus of Suez to Asia & situated between ye 37th degree of North Latitude & the 35th of South Lat: This Quarter of the World once contained several Kingdoms & States eminent for the liberal Arts, Wealth, power & the most extensive Commerce, tho at this day there is Scarce one Single Nation left upon that continent that deserves our notice, but those who are on the Sea Coasts: We are to give their description according to their division Viz! in outward and Inward Lands.

THE PRINCIPAL OUTWARD PARTS OF AFRICA.

NORTHERN PARTS.

I. Barca Subject to the Bashaw of Tripoli, a barren Country like a parch'd Desart, tho' that part which is contiguous to Tripoli is tolerably fruitfull. It extends along the Mediterranean frm Tripoli to Egypt & is about 200 Miles broad where broadest. there is very little difference between its Inhabitants & those of the adjacent Countries which we are to describe. **II. Barbary.** This contains many small Kingdoms & States, among which the Europeans distinguish Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez & Morocco. All these States are in perpetual War with the Christians, and above all with the Knights of Maltha.

Tunis & Tripoli are under the same Dey who is himself Subject to a Turk Bashaw. These Countries breed abundance of Camel & fine Horses, produce Corn & Olives plentifully; In Tripoli they have exceeding fine Wool & in Tunis a good Manufacture of Soap: As Mulberry Trees thrive prodigiously in both, no Country is more proper for Silk, though it is little Cultivated. The Turks who live there are Clothed like those of Constantinople & have their Vests frequently made of English Cloth. Near Tunis is a small place wherein the ancient City of Carthage stood, & not very far from it a place call'd Byserta, said to be the ancient Hippozarithus, near which the place now call'd Booz-halter, is believ'd to be the ancient Utica so famous by the Death of Cato. The other places are Porto farina an exceeding good Harbour on the Mouth of a River which is the ancient Bagrada. The Inhabitants of Tunis keep there Gallies & other Ships. Ruspina & Goletta formerly taken by Charles V & held by the Christians till 1574. Near Sea Coast & the Borough of Zaine there is a small Island call'd Tabarca which belongs to the Genoese who have there a strong fort with a Garrison. Their settlement is for Coral fishery in paying a Duty to ye Bashaws of Tunis & Algier - Cape Negro is at five Leagues distance from Tabarca & in the possession of a French Company who have a Settlement of Merchts with a small garrison in the Fort; They pay tribute to Tunis. The Kingdom of Algier is usually divided into 5 provinces Viz! Tremezen, Tenez, Algier, Bugia, Constantina. The Town of Oran lies in Tremezen & belongs to the Spaniards who retook possession of it in 1732 after having been dispossess'd since ye Year 1708. they retook also Marzalkibir which lies at a League distance from Oran. The Harbour of Oran is reckoned the finest & best of Africa. The French are in possession of a Fort call'd ye Bastion of France & have a Settlement there for Coral fishery wth the paying of a Duty to the government of Algier. Bona formerly Hyppona lies in Constantina. These Countries abound in Corn & fruits as Dates, Olives, Figs, Grapes; They have also Wax, Honey & Salt. The Militia who Elect their Dey at Algier are all natural Turks, or Renegadoes & may amount in all to about 12000 Men. These Troops are by some stil'd the Nobility of Algier. Certain it is that the frequent revolutions that happen at Algiers are brought about by this class of people. the Algerines are more formidable at Sea than any other power on ye Coast of Barbary, & their Sea faring people are in great esteem on account of the Prizes they frequently bring in. Europeans Import there Silks, Gold & Silver Stuffs, Linen, Woolen Cloth, Sails & naval Stores, Wine, Brandy, Paper &c. & export Wax, fine Wool, Skins, Ostrich feathers, Christian Slaves &c. The Empire of Morocco Contains 3 Provinces Fez, Morocco & Suz. The Portuguese have Lost the Town of Magazan which they possess'd upon the Coast. Sallee or Rabat The chief piratical Port is esteemed the best of the Emperor of Morocco whose Residence was before 1755 at Mekinez situated in a delightfull Plain between Fez & Sallee. But this unhappy town having been almost overthrown by the same Earth quake which destroy'd Lisbon, the Emperor Resides now at Marocco. The air of the Country is Temperate & they Complain oftener of Cold than Heat. It freezes sometimes very hard in January & February. All Money affairs & foreign trades are negociated and carried on by Jews. Their principal employment at Marocco is the working in Gold & Silver & Changing of money & lending it upon usury. Here also is since the fall of Mekinez a Convent of Spanish Fryars call'd Trinitary endowed with a Revenue of 500 Pistoles a Year for the relief of captives both with food & Physick & for preventing their turning Mahometans. The Blacks alone have the Administration of the Government. The habit of a Moor is a linen Shirt or frock next his Skin, a pair of drawers, a Sash, & over all a loose Coat or Vest of Silk or Cloth of England, with small Buttons of Gold or Silver or Metal. They Shave their Heads, all but one single lock upon the Middle of the Crown & wear a Turbant which is never pulled off before their Superiors & even in Temples. The Habit of a Woman is not very different from that of a Man: when they go abroad they have a linen Cloth over their faces with holes in it for their Eyes like a Mask. **III. Zanhaga** to which our Mariners formerly gave the name of Arguin from a Town that lies in a small Island near the Coast: The Sailors Charts called it also the Land of Galata. It is an extensive Country very barren and desert to this day, with Scarce any Town, fresh Spring or Brook. The Caravans from Marocco & Nigritia in travelling through that Country do not meet with Water during several days, & are forced to load one half of their Camels with Water & provisions for their Subsistance. The Inhabitants like Arabs live in Tents moving from place to place, as they can meet with Pasture & Water for their cattle, & live chiefly by plunder & rapine. The Northern Islands of Africa are Madeira & ye Canary. The chief Towns in Madeira are Funchal, Caleta and Machico. Funchal is the Capital. It is the Seat of a Portuguese Governor, a Bishop's see. it has a Cathedral & three Parish Churches besides several convents & Chappels of which the Jesuits' is the most magnificent. so bigotted are the Roman Catholicks here that they will not allow a protestant any Burial without paying very dear for the Permission. Madeira 'tis said was discovered by one Robert Machin a native of Bristol in 1344. But the story is told so many different ways & has so much the air of a Romance that we cannot give much credit to it. Next to Madeira is Porto Santo. The Canarys Islands are seven in number of which Palmas is the Capital. It is the Residence of a Spanish Governor the Seat of a Bishop & has a beautifull Cathedral richly adorned besides several Churches & Convents. These Islands were very properly call'd Fortunate Islands by the ancients for by the concurrent testimony of Travellers there never was a richer Soil, or a more agreeable Situation. There is nothing desireable in life but what is to be met with in that Terrestial paradise. Corn Wine Oil Flock Fish and Fowl abound in them, and that the most exquisite in every kind. They enjoy generally a clear Serene Sky and Temperate Air; for tho' they lie in a warm climate they are so constantly refresh'd with sea breezes, that the Noon day heats are very tolerable and their evenings and Mornings Inexpressibly pleasant. The poorest people here know no want of Cloathing, firing, fruits or wines. But they are Subject to Terrible Volcanos, and Earth quakes. in The Island of Tenerif is the Mountain call'd The Pike which is thought to be The Highest in the World it is Reckoned 2 miles ½ perpendicular and may be Seen 120 miles off at Sea. it is 3 Days Journey up to the top.

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PARTS.

I. Jalof's Country known by the general name of Nigritia Proper. This Country is Supposed to receive its name from the dark Complexion of the Natives. The River Niger which runs through the Middle of that Country [illegible] into the Atlantick Ocean by several Mouths of which the three largest are 1st la Riogrande or the great River, 2d the Gambia, 3d the Senegal. It is upwards of 300 Miles between the most distant Mouths of this River, & all the Country between, except the risings, are annually overflowed as the Delta in Egypt is by the Nile & much about the same time, the heads of the Nile & the Niger not being very far distant & the Rains that swell them falling at the same time. The Portuguese on first discovering of Cape Verd fixed several colonies & Settlements on the Niger of which they still retain those of Cacheo, Bisseo & Busago. The English are in possession of the River Gambia, where they have two Settlemts one on Charles's Island & the other on James Id. & by the Xth Article of the Definitive Treaty concluded at Paris 10th Feby 1763, His most Christian Majesty has ceded in full right and Guarantied to the King of Great Britain the River Senegal with the Forts and Factorys of St Lewis, Podor, and Galam, with all the rights and dependences on the said River. The New English Government of Senegambia begins at Cabo Blanco & extends to the North of the River Senegal. — The Dutch have also some Settlements on the Gum Coast all which formerly belonged to the Portuguese. The European Nations that have Factories on this Coast deal with the natives chiefly for Slaves tho' they may sometimes meet with Gold, Elephants Teeth & Amber. The Soil yields plenty of Rice, millet, Palm Trees, Cocoa Nuts, Herbs — Roots, with Flesh, Fish & Fowl &c. **II. Guinea** takes its name from a Town call'd Guinhy which the Portuguese touched at when they first visited this Coast. In its largest extent it Comprehends Slave Coast, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast & Grain Coast. On the Slave Coast we find for chief Towns & Principal Settlements Benin to the Negroes, Awerry to the Portuguese who have a Castle & a Strong Garrison that Commanded. There are several Settlements in ye Space of 50 Miles up the River, most of the Towns therein being [illegible] or Subject to the land of Ardra belonging to the Portuguese, Great Ardrea & little Ardra are of Negroes, Great Britain [illegible] at Whidah the Portuguese French & Dutch have each of them one Settlement at the Same place. On the Ivory or Tooth Coast which takes its name from the Elephants Teeth found here the most remarkable places are Jaque Jaque, Cape Lahou, and Drwin &c. — On the Grain or Pepper Coast the chief Towns and Settlements are Tabou, Sestro, [illegible] the Great and Little Sestro. Here also are two English Settlements St Ann and Sherbro, English fort on Yorks Island. —— **Travellers** usually make but two Seasons in Guinea: Winter and Summer; from April to September is their Winter or rainy Season, and from October to March their Summer. The most violent Storms are in July & August during which it is almost impossible to go on Shore. Rivers falling from high Mountains form so many rapid torrents, and in the wet Season overflow the valleys, from whence ascend thick Stinking fogs that make the Country very unhealthy, all to foreigners. Our factors observe this people don't want sense, but employ it to the vilest purposes, namely in defrauding all the Europeans they deal with; But our people confess that the christians here have in a great measure contributed to make them these exquisite cheats. —— **III. Congo.** This Kingdom for the most part is Subject to the Portuguese and is divided in Angola, Congo proper and Loango. 1st The Kingdom of Angola contains several small States which our Mariners have given various names to, Scarce ever agreeing in the same name. The chief town and indeed of all the Portuguese Settlements here is St Paul de Loando the Seat of their Viceroy. However they are not so much the masters of Angola as of the rest of Congo, for both the English and Dutch trade thither and The English [illegible] export abundance of Slaves from Angola. 2d Congo proper, the chief Town is St Salvador, the Negro King has a magnificent Palace in the middle of the Town as the Portuguese relate. There are also several Religious Houses and Convents. St Paul and St Salvador are both Episcopal Sees.

AFRICA
According to Mr. D'Anville
with Several Additions, & Improvements,
with
a Particular Chart of the Gold Coast, wherein
are distinguished all the European Forts and Factories,
The whole Illustrated
With a Summary Description Relative to the Trade & Natural
produce, Manners & Customs of that Part of the
WORLD.
LONDON.
Printed for Robert Sayer No. 53 Fleet Street
as the Act directs 1st August 1772.
SPAIN
KINGm OF ALGIER
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ARCHIPELAGO or EGEAN ISLANDS
CARAMANIA
CANDIA
ASIA
BILEDULGERID
ZAHARA
DESERT OF BARCA
TRIPOLI Country
Desert of Angela
FESSAN
GREAT DESERT OF BARBARY
LEMTA
BERDOA
LEVATA
GIBADOU
Desert of Bournou
HAYR
KINGDOM OF NIGRITIA
KINGDOM OF DUNGALLA
Desert of Bahiouda
NUBIA
KINGDOM OF BOURNOU
ZAGARAH
KINGDOM OF KAUGA
KINGDOM OF GORHAM
ABYSSINIA
KINGDOM CASSENA
WANGARA Country
ZEGSEG
KINGDOM OF ZEGSEG
KINGDOM OF YAORI
COUROURFA
Desert of Zeu
MANDINGA
KINGDOM OF GREAT
GUINEA
KINGm OF DAHOMY
BENIN
BIAFARA
GULF OF GUINEA
ETHIOPIA
GINGIRO
KINGDOM OF ALABA
KINGDOM OF MUJACO
ESTATE OF THE KING OF ZENDERO BOMBA
GALLES
KINGDOM OF ADEL
YEMEN
SOCOTORA
EGYPT
RED SEA
SCALES
Advertisement

3d Loango. The chief Towns are Banza-avari & Mayamba. Here the Negroe King lives in the Castle with the Portuguese Governor and is treated as a good ally, but the Portuguese are in fact masters of this Town and Kingdom as well as of the rest of Congo, except part of Angola. They enjoy exclusively the foreign trade of this Country, except in some parts of Angola; They bring from thence chiefly Slaves, Elephants Teeth, Wax and peltry, & carry thither all manner of Cloathing, Linnen, Cotton, light Stuffs, Tools, Brandy and Tobacco &c. Negroes are purchased cheaper at Angola than in Guinea. Young Blacks at full growth and in their prime under three pounds a head, Boys & Women in proportion; These poor Creatures are pack'd as close as Herrings 7 or 800 in a Ship where they are forced to lie double, almost the whole voyage and kept with no better food than Horse beans, tho' their profit should induce the merchant to use them well, for a Slave purchased for three or four pounds is worth 20 or 25 pounds in America.

WESTERN ISLANDS.

I.st These of CAPE VERD so named from their being Situated over against that Cape in Negritia. They where discover'd by Anthony Noel a Genoese in the Service of Portugal in 1460 and are about 20 in Number, but some of them are only barren Rocks uninhabited. The largest of them is St. Jago of a triangular figure 50 or 60 Leagues in Circumference, Rocky and Mountainous, but the valleys produce Indian Corn, Cocoa nuts, Oranges, plantain Roots & such other things as are common in hot Countries. Here we are supply'd in our voyages to India with Hogs, Goats, and Poultry in great abundance. Their Seas also abound with fish. Hither the English Shipping usually resort for Water and fresh Provisions, when they are outward bound to the East Indies. IId. In the Gulph of Guinea St. Thomas, Annobon, or Good Year, Principe or Prince's Island, and Fernandpo, all which belong to the Portuguese. St. Thomas Island is the Principal. It was discover'd in 1571 on St. Thomas day. It is about 40 Leagues in Circumference, well Supply'd with Wood and Water, but the Heat and moisture of the Air is very unhealthfull to Northern Constitutions. The chief Town of the Island is Pavosan containing 5 or 600 Houses; it is the See of a Bishop. Prince's Island is remarkable for its abundance of Sugar Canes. Fernandpo Island is about 30 Miles long and 20 Broad. Annobon Island was discover'd by the Portuguese on New Years day 1571. The Dutch finding these Islands conveniently Situated for Trade & affording plenty of Provisions twice attempted to drive the Portuguese from St. Thomas and easily made themselves masters of the Island, But loosing almost all their Officers, Sea men and Soldiers engaged in these expeditions, by malignant Fevers, they were obliged to abandon it Again and the Portuguese still remain in peaceable poſseſsion, the unhealthfulneſs of the Climate being their best protection against the avarice and Ambition of the greedy monopolizing Hollanders. IIId. St. Mathows Island is about 8 Leagues in Circumference; It was discover'd on St. Mathews day by the Portuguese and settled by them, but since deserted. IVth. Ascension Island discover'd also by the Portuguese on Ascension's day, is about ten Leagues in circumference; There is Scarce any Wood, Fruit Trees, plants or herbage upon it, However the European Shipping usually Call here in their way from India and refresh their Crew with the flesh of Tortoises. Vth. St. Helena a British Island first discover'd by the Portuguese who gave this name on its discovery on St. Helen's day, but since deserted and afterwards Occupied by the English in 1600 who held it till 1673 without interruption, when the Dutch took it by Surprise. However the English commanded by Captain Munden recover'd it again within the Space of a Year, and took three Dutch India Ships that lay in the Road. St. Helena is about one and twenty Miles in Circumference; Here our Shipping are Supply'd with Cattle, Milk, Butter, Cheese, hogs, Goats, Turkeys & all manner of Poultry. The Sea is also well Stored with fish. The greatest Misfortune is that amidst all this affluence of other things they have neither Bread or Wine of their own growth, for The Soil is extremely proper for Wheat, yet the Rats which harbour in the Rocks and cannot be destroy'd eat up all the Seed before the grain is out of the Ground, and tho their Vines flourish and afford grapes enough, yet the Latitude is too hot for making Wine.

SOUTHERN PARTS.

I.st CAFFRERIA proper or Western Caffreria. This Country was discover'd by Admiral Diaz a Portuguese Officer, in his attempt to find a way to the East Indies round Africa about 240 Years ago. The Portuguese some Years after attempted to make a Settlement there, but the Inhabitants falling upon them and cutting in pieces several of their people, and there being no harbour for the Security of their Shipping against the violent Storms upon the Coast, they laid aside their design. The English afterwards visited the Cape and were discouraged from Settling there for much the same reasons the Portuguese quitted it, namely the tempestuous Seas and the want of Harbours, together with the untractableneſs of the People. However the Dutch observing the fruitfulneſs of the Country and Judging that it would be of great use in supplying them with Provisions in their voyages to and from the Indies, fixed a Colony at the Cape about the Year 1651 between Eastern and Western Caffreria. There the Dutch have remain'd ever since, enlarging their territories to that degree, that they have now Settlements upwards of 200 Miles well planted and cultivated.

IId. EASTERN CAFFRERIA or the Country of the Hottentots. This is very mountainous, but the top of the Hills as well as the Valleys are generally fruitfull. It is also adorned with groves of Trees, and a great variety of plants and flowers watered by Little Rivulets that render it exceedingly pleasant during the fine Season. On approaching the Cape of good Hope three remarkable mountains are discover'd 1st The Table Hill resembling a Square Table. A Cap of Clouds constantly covers the top of this Hill before a Storm & gives notice to the Sailors to prepare for it. 2d The Lyons Hill being infested with Lyons when the Dutch first Settled there. 3d The Devils Hill Suppos'd to be call'd so from the furious winds that Iſsue from thence, when the top is cover'd with a white Cloud. These three Hills lie in form of a Crescent about the Table valley. The Hottentots Nations who inhabit this part are 16 in number. The Congeman, one of these nations, first trafficked with the Dutch, and in consideration of some Braſs Rings, Beads & other Trifles admitted them into that fine Country. Hottentots are rather low than tall, looking on a flat nose as a beauty, having Head and Eyes very large, lips naturally thick, Hair black and Short as the negroes, exceeding white teeth, taking a great deal of pains with grease and Soot to darken their natural tawny complexion, very fond of wine, Brandy and Liquors. They remove their dwellings frequently for the conveniency of water and fresh Pasture, and encamp in a Circle form'd by 20 or 30 Tents or rather Hutts made with Slender Poles covered with mats or Skins. They are looked upon as the laziest Generation under the Sun, They will rather Starve or eat dry'd Skins or Shoe Soles than hunt for their food. And yet where they do apply themselves to the chace or any other exercise, no people are to be found more active or dexterous. They worship the moon and adore a fly about the bigneſs of a Hornet.

Hottentots Women are in Common work and have the care of making the provisions for the Family. The more Wifes the Husband has, the Lazier lyfe he leads. They have a little traffick among themselves. The poor Hottentots make Arms, Bows, Arrows, Launces, and Darts bartering them with the Rich for Cattle. Others get Elephants Teeth and Sell them to the Europeans for Wine, Brandy or Tobacco. Kolben relates that an Ox may be purchased of them for a pound of Tobacco and a large sheep for half a Pound.

We Shall now give an account of the Cape Government and of the Revenues and profits at the Cape for Supporting the same. The Dutch Company bestowed vast Sums upon the Settlement before they could bring it into any perfection. It stood them, for the first 20 Years in no leſs than a million of florins Yearly, one Year with another. The annual expences of the Government are now about 300,000 florins, and according to the last Dutch accounts, the Revenues and profits at the Cape for defraying the same, are hardly yet brought to a par with them; so that one may easily Judge how much the Dutch Company are out of Cash at this Day on the Cape account. The application of the company in all this time for the Safety and interest of the Settlement and the Industry of the Dutch at the Cape in establishing fortifying &c. are almost incredible. The Company's Servants at the Cape are divided into two classes call'd the Qualify'd and the unqualify'd. The first are all the Officers in the administration with clerks and Book Keepers under them. Unqualify'd are Soldiers, artificers, and common Servants. Here is the particular of the Salaries for both

The Company allows the Governor in Salary & Board wages Pr. Ann.	[illegible] fl.
To the chief Merchant, the fiscal, the Captain, Store Keeper and the three Pastors each 1027 florins Pr. Ann. in all	[illegible]
To the Ensign of the Garrison & to twelve persons call'd under Merchants each 708 fl. Pr.	[illegible]
To the Lieutenant of the Garrison in Salary & Board wages Pr. Ann.	[illegible]
To the Book Keepers & tenders of the Sick 13 persons each 513 fl. Pr. Ann.	[illegible]
To twenty aſsistant Clerks each 354 fl. Pr. Ann.	[illegible]
To the Sergeants of the Garrison, the Masters of the artificers, Overseers and under officers &c. in all 80 persons	[illegible]
To the Soldiers of the Garrison and common Servants in all 514 persons	[illegible]
	[illegible] fl.

Besides Salaries and Board wages the Company grant other allowances to the Officers and Servants and these expences stand as follows.

To the Governor	Yearly	[illegible]
To the Qualified Servants		[illegible]
To the Unqualified Servants		[illegible]
		[illegible] fl.

We will now look into the Revenues and profits occurring to the Company from the Cape for the defraying of this vast expence: first the Company has a tenth of the produce of all Lands poſseſs'd by Europeans & annual rents, the value of which is computed Yearly at [illegible]

2d The Company has laid certain Duties on wines on Tobacco Brandy and all other distill'd Liquors, on Beer on Mum &c. all which are farmed of the Company Yearly at the rate of [illegible] fl.

3d The Company lays out about 200,000 florins a Year in Merchandizes for the Cape. These may be reckon'd to Yield one with another a profit of 75 per Cent. The neat produce then is Yearly [illegible] fl.

Revenues.	[illegible] fl.
Expences.	[illegible]
Balance & profit.	[illegible]

A CHART OF THE GOLD COAST

Wherein are distinguish'd all the *FORTS* and *FACTORIES* belonging to the Several European Powers.
Improv'd from Mr. D'ANVILLE.

The Land of Awine produces a great quantity of Gold and its Inhabitants are reputed the Civilest and fairest Dealers of all the Negroes.

The Gold Coast is extended about Sixty Six Marine Leagues, beginning with the Gold River 5 Miles West of Assinee & Ending with the Village of Ponni about 30 Miles from Acra. It takes its Name from the vast quantity of Gold that is imported from the inland countries, and Sold to the Europeans by the Negroes. The Shore itself producing but very little of that Metal. The Dutch have the Principal Settlements on that Coast and their Town of Elmina may be look'd upon as the Capital among the European Factories. Next to it is the English Fort and Factory of Cape Coast. The Soil of the Gold Coast is very fertile and abounds with all sorts of Fruit. The European Inhabitants [illegible] the Negroes. When their Trade is flourishing and the Inland Nations are in Peace, it is Computed that they Export for about 230,000 l. of Gold, the two Thirds of which quantity are for ye English and the Dutch. The Gold is generally found in two sorts of Places 1st in and about some Rivers and Waterfalls whose Violence washes down great quantities of Earth which carries the Gold with it. 2d in particular Hills where the Negroes Dig Pits and separate it from the Earth. This Gold is of two sorts, one is call'd Gold Dust which is almost as fine as flower and is the Best. The other sort call'd Mountain or Rock Gold is in pieces of Different Sizes. The Negroes are very Subtle artists in the Sophisticating of Gold, and if we may believe the European Traders they can so Neatly falsify and Counterfeit Gold Dust and Rock gold that several unexperienced Factors are frequently Cheated.

The Kingdom of Quamboe or Aquamboe is one of the most powerfull of the Gold Coast and hath subdued several neighbouring Countries. It is inhabited by a Warlike People inclined to Cruelty and Rapine.

Great Plains Barren and Sandy that Spread as far as Juidah & produce nothing but Wild Cocoa-trees.

River Volta so call'd by the Portuguese from the Rapidity of its Stream. The Entrance of that River is Impracticable to all manner of Shipping, and its Course is utterly unknown.

ANZICO whose King is called MICOCCO
LOANGO
KINGDOM OF CONGO
KINGDOM OF MATAMBA
KINGDOM OF DONGO
BENGUELA
Km OF FUNGENO depending on Anzico
POMBO general name for this Inland Country
JAGAS Men eaters
COUNTRY OF JAGA CASANGI
MUMBOS who are Men eaters
KINGDOM OF ABUTUA called also TOROA
COUNTRY OF MULUMBO ACALUNGA
Province of Olila
Km OF CLIMBEBA OR MATAMAN
Most Geographers place this Kingdom hereabouts but it is Imaginary.
Antient ESTATES OF MONOMOTAPA
Present ESTATES
MANICA
SOFALA
Km OF SABIA
KINGDOM OF INHAMBANE
EMPIRE OF THE BOROROS
KINGDOM OF NIMEAMY whose Sovereign is called MONOEMUGI
RUENGAS
Km OF MASSI
This Lake is said to extend farther and Broader to the North.
ZIMBAS OR MUZIMBES
KINGDOM OF MONGALLO
ZANGUEBAR
All Zanguebar namely from Magadoxa to Quilon, is inhabited by Arabs who being Mahometans give the Name of Kaffer or Infidel to the Natives of that Country, which Word Caffers or Caffreria is now Carried down this Coast as far as Monomotapa.
This Part of the Continent about Sofala is with great Reason Supposed to be the Antient Land of Ophir.
GULF OF SOFALA
CHANEL OF MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
COMORA
Tropic of Capricorn
COUNTRY OF THE NAMAGUAS
THE LAND OF THE HOTTENTOTS
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Cape Negro
C. de Lopo Gonsalves
INDIAN OCEAN
KINGD.m OF LAMPI

SOUTHERN PARTS.

Ist CAFFRERIA proper or Weſtern Caffraria. This Country was discover'd by Admiral Diaz a Portugueſe Officer, in his attempt to find a way to the East Indies round Africa about 240 Years ago. The Portugueſe some Years after attempted to make a Settlement there, but the Inhabitants falling upon them and cutting in pieces several of their people, and there being no harbour for the Security of their Shipping against the violent Storms upon the Coast, they laid aside their design. The English afterwards visited the Cape and were discouraged from Settling there for much the same reasons the Portugueſe quitted it, namely the tempestuous Seas and the want of Harbours, together with the untractableneſs of the People. However the Dutch observing the fruitfulneſs of the Country and Judging that it would be of great use in supplying them with Provisions in their voyages to and from the Indies, fixed a Colony at the Cape about the Year 1651 between Eastern and Western Caffreria. There the Dutch have remain'd ever since, enlarging their territories to that degree, that they have now Settlements upwards of 200 Miles well planted and cultivated.

IId EASTERN CAFFRERIA or the Country of the Hottentots. This is very mountainous, but the top of the Hills as well as the Valleys are generally fruitfull. It is also adorned with groves of Trees, and a great variety of plants and flowers watered by Little Rivulets that render it exceedingly pleasant during the fine Season. On approaching the Cape of good Hope three remarkable mountains are discover'd 1st The Table Hill resembling a Square Table; A Cap of Clouds constantly covers the top of this Hill before a Storm & gives notice to the Sailors to prepare for it. 2d The Lyons Hill. being infested with Lyons when the Dutch first Settled there 3d The Devils Hill Supposed to be call'd so from the furious winds that Iſsue from thence, when the top is cover'd with a white Cloud. These three Hills lie in form of a Crescent about the Table valley. The Hottentots Nations who inhabit this part are 16 in number. The Congeman, one of these nations, first trafficked with the Dutch, and in consideration of some Braſs Rings, Beads & other Trifles admitted them into that fine Country. Hottentots are rather low than tall, looking on a flat nose as a beauty, having Head and Eyes very large, lips naturally thick, Hair black and Short as the negroes, exceeding white teeth, taking a great deel of pains with grease and Soot to darken their natural tawny complexion, very fond of wine, Brandy and Liquors. They remove their dwellings frequently for the conveniency of water and fresh Pasture, and encamp in a Circle form'd by 20 or 30 Tents or rather Hutts made with Slender Poles covered with mats or Skins. They are looked upon as the laziest Generation under the Sun, They will rather Starve or eat dry'd Skins or Shoe Soles than hunt for their food, And yet where they do apply themselves to the chace or any other exercise no people are to be found more active or dexterous. They worship the moon and adore a fly about the bigneſs of a Hornet.

Hottentots Women as in Guinea work and have the care of making the provisions for the Family. The more Wifes the Husband has, the lazier Life he leads. They have a little traffick among themselves. The poor Hottentots make Arms, Bows, Arrows, Launces, and Darts bartering them with the Rich for Cattle. Others get Elephants Teeth and Sell them to the Europeans for Wine, Brandy or Tobacco. Kolben relates that an Ox may be purchased of them for a pound of Tobacco and a large Sheep for half a Pound.

We Shall now give an account of the Cape Government and of the Revenues and profits at the Cape for Supporting the same. The Dutch Company bestowed vast Sums upon the Settlement before they could bring it into any perfection. It sunk 'em for the first 40 Years in no leſs than a million of florins Yearly, one Year with another. — The annual expences of the Government are now about 400,000 florins, and according to the last Dutch accounts, the Revenues and profits at the Cape for d, paying the same, are hardly yet brought to a par with them: so that one may easily Judge how much the Dutch Company are out of Cash at this Day on the Cape account. The application of the company in all this time for the Safety and interest of the Settlement and the Industry of the Dutch at the Cape in establishing fortifying &c are almost incredible. The Company's Servants at the Cape are divided into two claſses call'd the Qualified and the unqualified. The first are all the Officers in the administration with clerks and Book Keepers under them. Unqualified are Soldiers, artificers, and common Servants. Here is the particulars of the Salaries for both

The Company allows the Governour in Salary & Board wages Pr Ann.	3835 fl
To the chief Merchant, the fiscal, the Captain, Store Keeper, & the three Pastors each 1687 florins Pr Ann. in all	11380
To the Ensign of the Garrison & to twelve persons call'd under Merchants each 708 fl Pr A.	[illegible]
To the Lieutenant of the Garrison in Salary & Board wages Pr Ann.	1004
To the Book Keepers & tenders of the Sick 13 persons each 519 fl Pr Ann.	[illegible]
To twenty aſsistant-Clerks each 354 fl Pr Ann.	7080
To the Sergeants of the Garrison, the Masters of the artificers, Overseers and under Officers &c in all 40 persons	7788
To the Soldiers of the Garrison and common Servants in all 542 persons	73884
	[illegible] fl

Besides Salaries and Board wages the Company grant some allowances to the Officers and Servants and these expences stand as follows,

	Yearly.
To the Governor	[illegible]
To the Qualified Servants	[illegible]
To the Unqualified Servants	[illegible]
	[illegible] fl

We will now look into the Revenues and profits occurring to the Company from the Cape for the defraying of this vast expence first the Company has a tenth of the produce of all lands poſseſs'd by Europeans & ground rents, the value of which is computed Yearly at — 14,000 fl

2d The Company has laid certain Duties on wines on Tobacco Brandy and all other distill'd liquors, on Beer on Mum &c all which are farmed of the Company Yearly at the rate of — 70,000 fl

3d The Company lays out about 300,000 florins a Year in Merchandizes for the Cape These may be reckon'd to Yield one with another a profit of 75 pr Cent The neat produce then is Yearly — [illegible] fl

Revenues.	[illegible] fl
Expences.	[illegible]
Ballance & profit.	[illegible]

SOUTH EAST ISLANDS and PARTS

These Islands are the Islands of Comora, Mauritius or Isle of France, Island of Bourbon & Madagascar. Those of Comora are five in number. Those which are most frequented by the Europeans are ye Island of Angazia & Anjoan where Ships touch for refreshments in their paſsage to Bombay and to the Malabar Coast. The people are Negroes of the Mahometan Religion extremely Hospitable, especially to the English. They live under a Monarchical form of Government from which it seems the females are not excluded. Mauritius Island had this name by the Dutch in honour of their Stadtholder Prince Mauritius under whose Administration they made themselves masters of it, But having been obliged to quit it, The French took poſseſsion of it and gave it the name of Isle of France. The Isle of Bourbon so French call'd Englands Forrest by the English who first discover'd it, is of an Oval figure about 30 Leagues in Circumference, finely diversified with Mountains and Plains, has plenty of wood and Water and a fruitfull Soil. Captain Castleton an English Commander touched here in 1613 and was so taken with the beauty of the Island, that he gave it the name of the English Forrest, but our East India Company did not think it worth while to Settle it. The largest of the African Islands and Indeed of the whole world except that of Borneo is Madagascar call'd by the Portugueſe St Laurence from its being discover'd on St Laurence's Day 1506 but Madagaso or Madagascar is the name the natives give it. It is about 1000 Miles in Length from North to South and generally between 300 Miles broad. It is a fruitfull Country, but the Portugueſe English Dutch and French after having Succeſsively sent some detachments to Explore the Country have abbandon'd it again. — III ZANGUEBAR Under this name are comprehended the Countries of Sabia, Sofala, Macuna, Mongalo and Zanguebar proper. The people on this Coast are Allies or rather Subject to the Portugueſe. Their Country is very Barren affording scarce any Merchandise or Cattle unleſs a good breed of Horses which they Sell to the Portugueſe who dispose of them again to the Arabs. Their complexions generally are a deep black with flat noses and thick lips. Melinda is a very large populous Town well built having a good Harbour commanded by a strong Citadel. Here the Portugueſe have 17 Churches and 9 Religious Houses. Mozambique also is a regularly fortified place, where the Portugueſe barter European goods with the natives for their gold, Elephants Teeth & Slaves & here their Shipping to & from India call for refreshments. Mongallo is also garrison'd by the Portugueſe & here is their chief Staple for European goods. The city of Mombaza is in Mozambique which the Portugueſe poſseſs'd themselves of when they first visited the East Coast of Africa & being beaten of it afterwards recover'd it again. The Portugueſe have also some little Settlements at Sofala.

EASTERN PARTS.

I. AJAN There is a perfect desert cover'd with Sand and Rocks producing scarce any Sustenance either for Man or beast, neither inhabited nor inhabitable no Harbour for Shipping, or River that Waters any part of it. II ABISSINIA and NUBIA travellers in Abiſsinia reckon up nine provinces every one where of has a distinct Sovereign that acknowledges the King of Abeſsinia for the chief Lord. Capital Towns are Ambara, Amadora, Dobra, Arguan &c. The people in general live here more in Tents than Houses: during three Months they have Terrible Thunders and almost continual Rain which falling from the Mountains that Surround Abeſsinia in torrents Occasions the overflowing of the Nile in Egypt. The people are generally healthful living a good old Age, being of a deep black but their features are more agreable than those of the Negroes. The Jews are said to be the only Weavers and Smiths amongst them, and as for other Handicrafts such as Carpenters, Taylors &c every Man breeds up his Children to the Trade or profeſsion he uses himself. They receive from the Turks & Arabs Silks Stuffs, Callicoes, Linen & Carpets they use for Furniture & Cloathing and the Turks take in exchange Gold and emeralds with some fine Horses. ——— NUBIA as well as Abeſsinia is generally Comprehended under the name of Ethiopia. Nubia abounds in Gold, Musk, Sandal Wood, and Ivory. The Inhabitants were once Christians, there being at [illegible] of some Christian Churches. Nuapata is their chief Town. Turks, Arabians, Jews and Armenians frequent this and the adjacent countries. III EGYPT call'd by Arabs Mesralum and by ye Turks El kebit is divided in Lower, middle and upper Egypt. LOWER EGYPT is almost contain'd in a triangular Island, formed by the Mediterranean Sea and the branches of the Nile. The chief Towns are 1st Alexandria built and enlarged by Alexander the Great. The Country about is a barren Sandy desert affording very little provisions or fruits. The Old Town of Alexandria was about 7 Miles of Circumference. Excepting one long Street indifferently built and the Houses which face the Harbour the remains nothing but a heap of ruins at this day. Yet very few antient monuments are standing except part of the Walls which are yet magnificent. Many curiosities here are shewn to the Travellers as the ruins of the famous Pharos, Pompey's Pillar, St Catherine's Stone, St Michael's Picture and that of St Mark &c. 2d Roſsetta formerly the Palace of Cleopatra and her principal Residence. This is reckon'd one of the prettiest Towns in Egypt having a fine Prospect and several hand[illegible] There is also a considerable Brisk Trade and plenty of all things but they want fresh water during some Months of the Year. 3d Damietta or Pelusium anciently a considerable port, and Mansoura the most fruitfull part of Egypt. The lower part had the greatest trade of any Country in the World when the rich Merchandizes of the East were brought hither by the Red Sea. — MIDDLE EGYPT has for its capital Grand Cairo the Seat of a Turkish Beglarbeg built upon a plain on the front of a Mountain its Houses are built of ill burnt bricks or Clay having flat terrassed Roofs. Their mosques are some of them very magnificent. Here are Josephs Wells. The Water of the Nile is very thick &

Muddy especially when it is swell'd by those Summer Rains which [illegible]
Tropick in the beginning of the Summer. These Rains [illegible]
overflowing the low lands of Egypt [illegible]
bounds of the Ordinary Chanel [illegible]
don. There are great [illegible] Nile [illegible]
upon these depends the [illegible]
28 of June they Publish in Cairo [illegible]
is encreased between three or four [illegible] Cairo,
of the Nile Stand those three great Pyramids [illegible]
View them. The time when the Pyramids [illegible]
founders names, for nothing [illegible]
logy where we find a Story [illegible]
enumerate no leſs than 350 [illegible]
as they are call'd by our modern Travellers [illegible]
leagues distant from the great Pyramids [illegible]
the City of Memphis once Stood. [illegible]
We should not omit mentioning [illegible]
near the largest pyramid. It is [illegible] Sphinx [illegible]
a Woman and the lower a Lyon [illegible]
seated a Harlot [illegible]
UPPER EGYPT anciently call'd Thebais [illegible] Thebaid [illegible]
towns Girgé, Kous, Akmim, Assuan or Siene [illegible] Nile
city from whence the natives obtained the name [illegible]
upper Egypt are now in Ruins or reduced to [illegible]
deserted and in many, Travellers [illegible]
meet with the vast Columns of Marble and [illegible]
prodigious Size with the [illegible]
THE EASTERN ISLANDS of [illegible] Babelman[illegible]
the first is [illegible] Turks [illegible]
and affording Scarce any Sustenance [illegible]
[illegible]
are a mixture of Pagans and Mahometans [illegible]
the Modern History [illegible]
whence we have selected [illegible]
tree of Africa.

The Continent *and* Islands *of* AMERICA *are Divided and Possessed as follows viz.*

The United States of North America *Comprehend*

1 New Hampshire
2 Massachusetts Bay
3 Rhode Island
4 Connecticut } *the Four States of New England*
5 New York
6 New Jersey divided into East and West
7 Pennsylvania
8 The Delaware State
9 Maryland
10 Virginia
11 North Carolina
12 South Carolina
13 Georgia
The State of Vermont, and all the lands between the Lakes, the Apalachas & the Missisipi.

on the **Continent** *to* **Great Britain.**

1 The Countries adjoining on the E. & W. Sides of Baffins and Hudsons Bays.
2 Labrador or New Britain { *whose Coast belongs to the Government of Newfoundland.*
3 Canada and Province of Quebec
4 Nova Scotia
5 The Mosquito Shore in the Gulf of Mexico, and the right of cutting Logwood on the Coast of the Bay of Honduras

Islands *to* **Great Britain**

1 The Islands in the Bays of Hudson and Baffin
2 Newfoundland
3 Anticosti
4 Magdalen Islands } *to the Government of Newfoundland*
5 St. Johns
6 Cape Breton
7 Sable Island } *to the Government of Nova Scotia*
} *In North America To the North of the Tropic of Cancer*

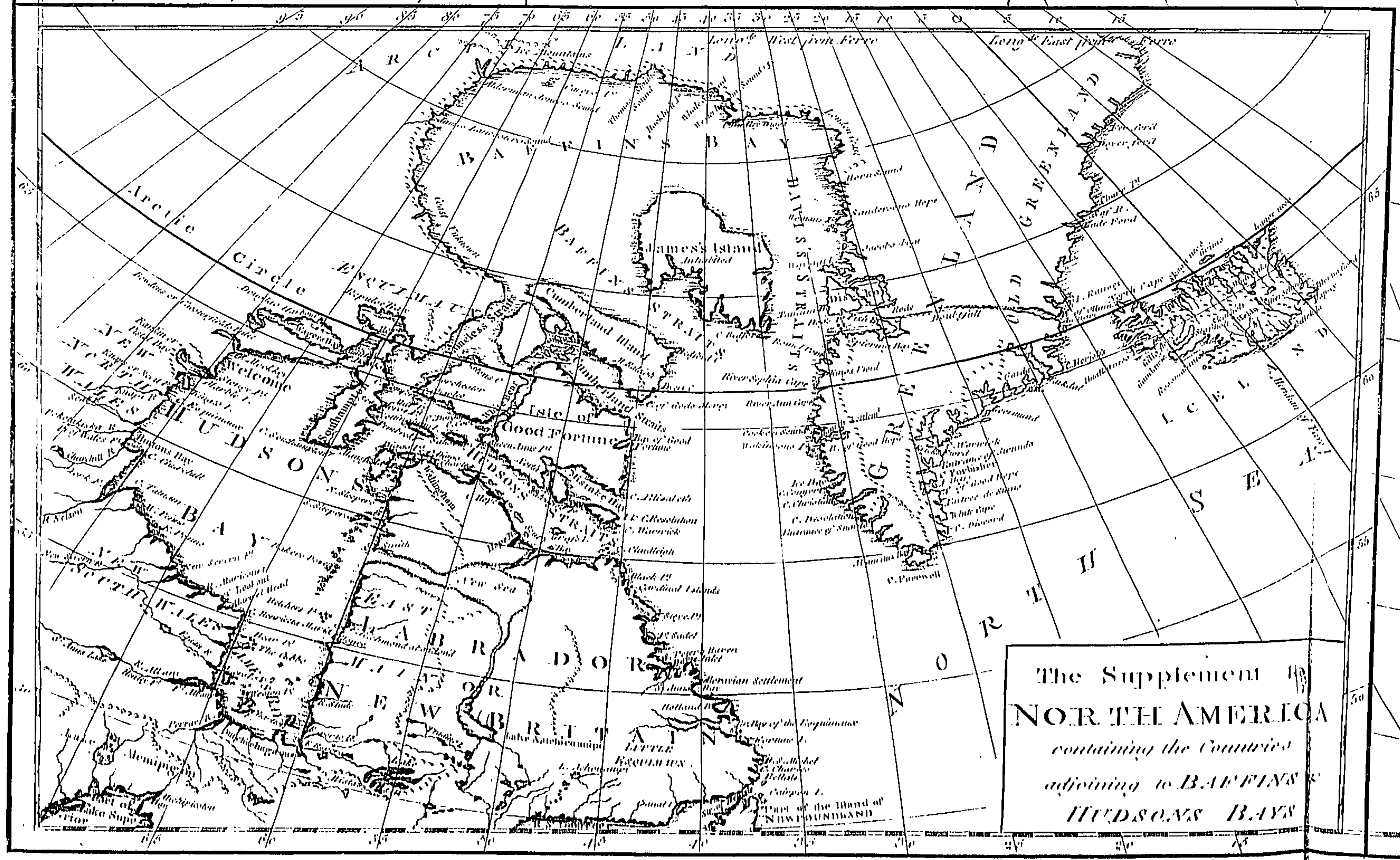
8 The Bermudas or Summers Islands.

9 The Bahama Islands
10 Jamaica, with the Caymana Snake Islands &c.
11 Virginia Isles { *except St. John and St. Thomas.*
12 Sombrero
13 Anguilla
14 St. Christopher alias St. Kitts
15 Barbuda
16 Nevis
17 Montserrat and Redondo
18 Antigua
19 Dominica
20 St. Vincent
21 Grenada with the Grenadines
22 Barbadoes
} *in the West Indies*

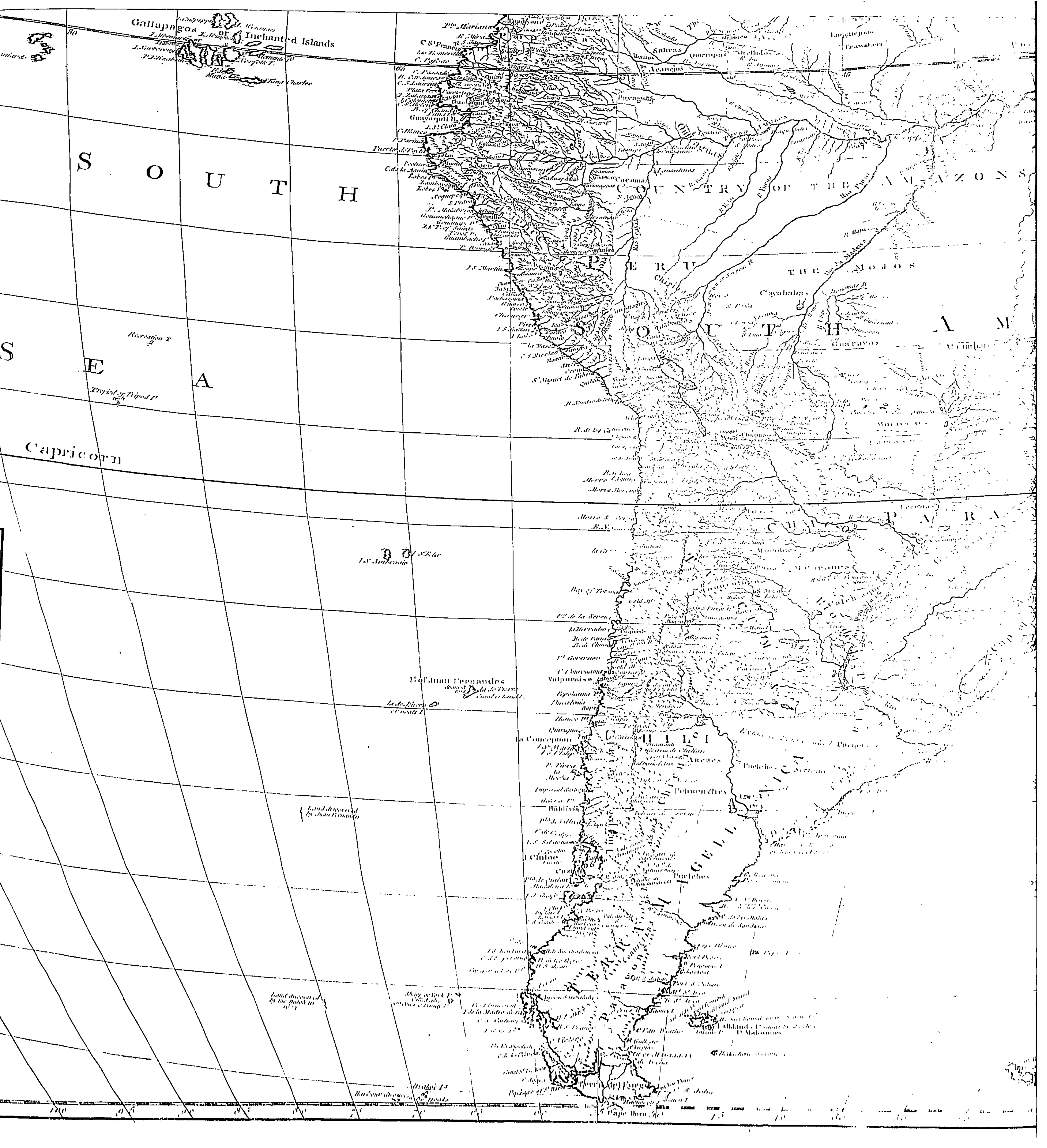
{ *The English possess also the Falkland Islands near the Straits of Magellan in South America*

Long. West from Ferro
Longitude East from Ferro
SCALES
English Miles 69½ to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
Geographical Miles 60 to a Degree
Marine Leagues of England and France 20 to a Degree
Marine Leagues of Spain 17½ to a Degree
Common Leagues of France 25 to a Degree
NEW NORTH WALES
HUDSONS BAY
EAST LABRADOR
NEW SOUTH WALES
JAMES BAY
NEW BRITAIN
GULF OF ST. LAURENCE
NEW FOUND LAND
Grand Bank of Newfoundland
The Flemish Cap
QUEBEC
NORTH AMERICA
PENNSYLVANIA
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
FLORIDA
Northern Assinipoels
Southern Assinipoels
Sioux or Sadouessis
GULF OF MEXICO
NEW SPAIN
BAHAMA ISLANDS
Bermudas or Summers Islands
Tropic of Cancer
WEST INDIES
JAMAICA
HISPANIOLA or St. DOMINGO
CARIBBEAN SEA
Little Antilles
LEEWARD CARIBBEE ISLANDS
WINDWARD ISLANDS
Barbadoes
Trinidad
GUIANA
WESTERN OR ATLANTIC OCEAN
Azores or Western Isles
the Maderas
Canary Islands
Cape Verd Islands
THE EQUATOR or EQUINOCTIAL LINE
EUROPE
FRANCE
BAY OF BISCAY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Straits of Gibraltar
BARBARY
AFRICA
Desert of Zanhaga
THE DESERT
SAHARA
NEGROLAND
MANDINGO
GUINEA
First Meridian

On the **Continent** *to* **France** . *Part of the province of Guiana, in South America in which is the Colony of Cayenne.*	**Islands** *to* **France** . *1 Miquelon* / *2 S.t Pierre* — *on the Coast of Newfoundland with the Right of Fishing from Cape S.t John on the East Side of the said Island to Cape Ray on the South Side.* *3 Part of the Isle of S.t Martin* *4 S.t Bartholomew* *5 Martinico* *6 Guadaloupe* *7 Desirade or Deseada* *8 Marie Galante* *9 S.t Lucia* *10 The West part of S.t Domingo* — *in the West Indies* *11 Tobago*
On the **Continent** *to* **Spain** . *1 Mexico or New Spain* *2 New Mexico* *3&4 Louisiana and Florida* — *in North America* *5 Terra Firma* *6 The Country of Amazons* *7 Peru* *8 Chili* *9 Terra Magellanica* *10 Paraguay* *11 Tucuman* — *in South America*	**Islands** *to* **Spain** . *1 Cuba* *2 Porto Rico* *3 The East part of S.t Domingo* *4 Trinidad* *5 Margarita* *6 Cubagua* — *in the West Indies* *And a great Number of Islands on the Spanish Coast*
On the **Continent** *to the* **Dutch** . *Part of the province of Guiana in which are the Colonies of Surinam, Berbice, Essequebo, and Demeraray.*	**Islands** *to the* **Dutch** . *1 Part of the Isle of S.t Martin* *2 Eustatia and Saba* *3 Aves* *4 Buenayre* *5 Curacao vulgo Curacoa* *6 Aruba claimd by Spain* — *in the West Indies*
On the **Continent** *to* **Portugal** . *1 Brasil in which are many Captainships* *2 Part of the province of Guiana* — *in South America* *And a great number of Islands on the Coast of Brasil*	**Islands** *to* **Denmark** . *1 S.t Thomas* *2 S.t John* — *in the Virgin Islands* *3 S.t Cruz* — *in the West Indies*



The Supplement to
NORTH AMERICA
containing the Countries
adjoining to BAFFINS &
HUDSONS BAYS



A NEW MAP
OF THE
WHOLE CONTINENT
OF AMERICA,
DIVIDED INTO
NORTH AND SOUTH AND WEST INDIES,
wherein are exactly Deſcribed
THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA
as well as THE SEVERAL EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS
according to the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles Jan. 20, 1783.
Compiled from Mr. D'ANVILLE'S MAPS of that Continent,
with the addition of the Spaniſh Diſcoveries in 1775 to the North of California
& Corrected in the several Parts belonging to GREAT BRITAIN,
from the Original Materials of GOVERNOR POWNALL, M.P.
LONDON,
Printed for Robt. Sayer and Jno. Bennett,
No. 53, Fleet Street,
as the Act directs
1783
SOUTH SEA
SOUTH AMERICA
PERU
COUNTRY OF THE AMAZONS
THE MOJOS
BRASIL
TAPUYAS
PARAGUAY
CHILI
MAGELLANICA
TERRA MAGELLANICA
SOUTHERN OR ÆTHIOPIC OCEAN
Tropic of Capricorn
Gallapagos or Inchanted Islands
I.s of Juan Fernandes
Extensive Plains called Pampas
Rio de la Plata
Falklands I.s
I.s of Georgia Discovered in 1756 by the Spanish Ship Leon
Line of Demarcation between the Spaniards & the Portugueſe fixed by Pope Alexander VI in the Year 1493
First Meridian thro' Ferro Island
West Longitude
East Longitude

The British Settlements in North America 1777.

A Particular Map of Baffin and Hudson's Bay
The Arctic Continent
Baffin's or Bylot's Bay
Cumberland
Hudson's Straits
Hudson's Bay
New Northwales
New Southwales
North Sea
New Britain
Labrador
Old Greenland
Esquimaux
Lake de Fonte
Davis Inlet
Parts Unknown
New South Wales
James Bay
Kris or Kristinaux
Monsonis
Lake Superior
Nadouessians or Sioux
Maha Nation
Lake Michigan or Illinois
Lake Huron
Algonquins or Adirondaks
Outaowas
Iroquois
Lake Ontario or Cadarakui
Lake Erie or Okswego
Pennsylvania
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
West Florida
Illinois
Chiktagheeks
Twightwees
White Paducas Nation
Panis Nation
Kanses Nation
Black Paducas Nation
Ozages Nation
Great Meadows
Louisiana
Vast Tract of Land Unknown
Teguayo Grande or Teguas Nation
Apaches de Navayo
Apaches Vaqueros
New Mexico
Apacheria
Apaches of Seven Rivers
Pimas
Nueva Navarra
California
Cibola
Zuni
Mississipi R.
Ohio
Wandering Indians

A NEW and CORRECT MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, with the WEST INDIA ISLANDS DIVIDED According to the last Treaty of Peace, Concluded at Paris 10th Feb.y 1763. wherein are particularly Distinguished, THE SEVERAL PROVINCES AND COLONIES which Compose THE BRITISH EMPIRE, Laid down according to the Latest Surveys and Corrected from the Original Materials of Gover.r Pownall
1777
Longit. W. from Ferro
Longit. W. from London
NEW SOUTH WALES
JAMES BAY
LABRADOR
NEW FOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST LAURENCE
NOVA SCOTIA
CAPE BRETON ISLAND
THE GREAT BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND
Sable I.
Sable Island Bank
Nova Scotia Fishing Banks
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE HURON
MICHIGAN or ILINOIS
LAKE ONTARIO or CADARAKUI
LAKE ERIE or OKSWEGO
ALGONQUINS or ADIRONDAKS
CANADA
OUTAOWAS
IROQUOIS
ILLINOIS
CHIKTAGHEEKS
TWIGHTWEES
PENNSYLVANIA
MASSACHUSETS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
WEST FLORIDA
C. Hatteras
C. Lookout
WESTERN OCEAN
BERMUDAS or SUMMER'S Is.
Vth Article of the Definitive Treaty.
VIth Article of Ditto.
IVth Article of the Definitive Treaty.
VIIth Article.
IXth Article.
XVIIth Article.
XVIIIth Article.

A
NEW
and
CORRECT MAP
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
with the
WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
DIVIDED
According to the last Treaty of Peace,
Concluded at Paris 10th Feby 1763.
wherein are particularly Distinguished,
THE
SEVERAL PROVINCES AND COLONIES
which Compose
THE BRITISH EMPIRE,
LAID DOWN according to THE LATEST SURVEYS,
and Corrected from THE ORIGINAL MATERIALS,
OF GOVERr. POWNALL, Memb. of PARLIAMt.
1777.

VIth Article of Ditto.

The King of Great Britain cedes the Islands of St Pierre & Miquelon in full right to his most Christian Majesty to serve as a Shelter to the French Fishermen; and his said most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said Islands; to erect no Buildings upon them but merely for the Convenience of the Fishery; and to keep upon them a Guard of fifty Men only for the Police.

XVIIth Article.

XVIIIth Article.

The West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, &c 1777.

The Province of EAST FLORIDA
is Bounded to the Westward by the Gulph of Mexico & the Apalachicola River to the Northward by a Line drawn from that part of the said River where the Catahouchee and Flint Rivers meet, to the Source of St. Mary's River, & by the Course of the said River to the Atlantic Ocean, & to the Eastward and Southward by the Atlantic Ocean, & the Gulf of Florida, including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Sea Coast.

The Province of WEST FLORIDA
is Bounded to the Southward by the Gulf of Mexico, including all Islands within Six Leagues of the Coast from the River Apalachicola to Lake Pontchartrain, to the Westward by the said Lake, & Lake Maurepas and the River Mississippi, to the Northward by a Line drawn due East from that part of the River Mississippi which lies in 31 Degrees North Latitude, to the River Apalachicola or Catahouchee, & to the Eastward by the said River.

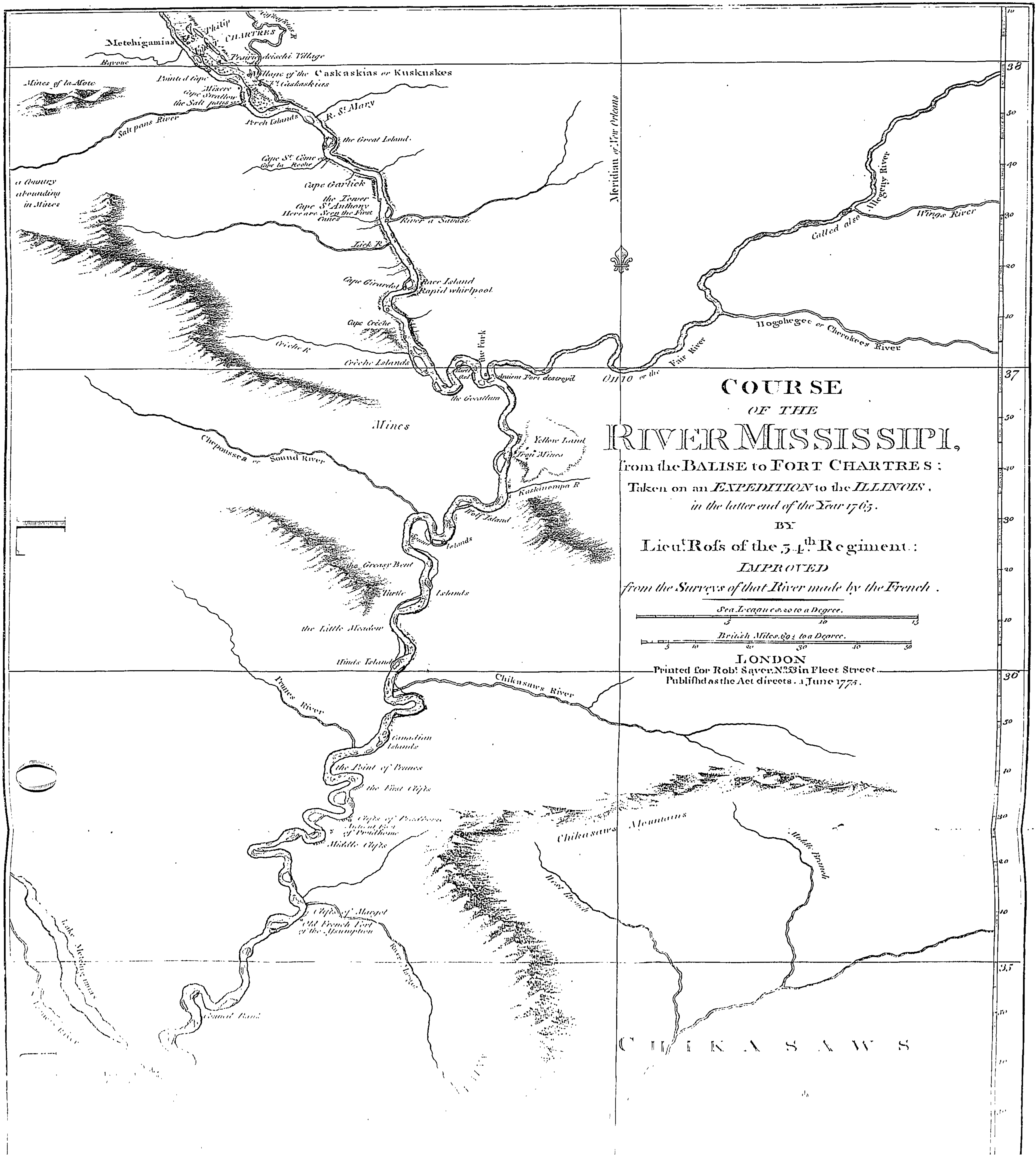
The Paſsage by Land to
CALIFORNIA.
Discovered by
Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit,
between the Years 1698 and 1701.
before which and for a Conſiderable
time Since California has always been
described in all Charts & Maps as an Island.

ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAHAMA or LUCAYOS ISLANDS
GULF OF MEXICO
FLORIDA
St. AUGUSTINE
BAY OF APALACHE
Mouths of the Missisipi
Cape Canaveral
Cape Florida
Cape Sable
Tropic of Cancer
XXth Article
Great Bahama
Eleuthera I.
Long Island
Crooked I.
Caicos Islands
Turks Is.
GREAT ANTILLES
CUBA
JAMAICA
HISPANIOLA or St. DOMINGO
The Eastern part of this 1st. possessed by the Spaniards the Western by the French
PORTO RICO
VIRGIN ISLES
CARIBBEE ISLANDS
LEEWARD IS.
WINDWARD IS.
ANTIGUA
GUADALUPE
DOMINICA
MARTINICO
BARBADOES
St. Vincent
GRENADA
TOBAGO
TRINIDAD
CARIBBEAN SEA
LITTLE ANTILLES
MARGARITA
Curasao I.
Aruba I.
HONDURAS
BAY OF HONDURAS
YUCATAN
Merida
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
VERAGUA
BAY of PANAMA
CARTHAGENA
St. Martha
TIERRA FIRMA
SOUTH AMERICA
CARACAS
GUIANA
SOUTH SEA
THE SCALES.
EXPLANATION
E. English
F. French
S. Spanish
D. Dutch
Da. Danish
LONDON

An Exact Chart of the RIVER St. LAURENCE, from Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticosti shewing the Soundings, Rocks, Shoals &c with Views of the Lands and all necessary Instructions for navigating that River to QUEBEC.
First Lord Commissioner
Lord High Admiral of Great Britain
Thos. Jefferys
Scale of English & French Marine Leagues 20 in a Degree.
The SEVEN ISLANDS Lat. 50: 8
A Continuation of the River from Quebec to Lake Ontario Taken from the Original Publish'd at Paris by Mr. D'ANVILLE in 1755.
St. Nicholas or English Harbor Lat. 49. 32.
Scale of 1 League
Explanation
TERRA LABRADOR
ANTICOSTI ISLAND
The Seven Islands
THE BALD MOUNTAINS
RIVER OF HOSHELEGA, CANADA, OR St. LAURENCE
Cape Cat
Iron Coast
The Mountains of our Lady or Notre Dame
NOVA SCOTIA
CHALEURS BAY or of HEAT
NEW YORK
NEW ENGLAND
CANADA
SAGUENAY
Lake St. Peter
Lake Champlain
Lake St. Francis
LAKE ONTARIO
Les Trois Rivieres
Fort Chambli
Mille Vache
Great Bergeronnes
Green I.
Hare Island
Cape Salmon
Eagles Cape
Cape Tourment
A View of the Lands from Cape Torment to the Butt
The Road of TADOUSAC
Tadousac
Saguenay River
Larks Point
Red Island
White I.
The TRAVERSE or Passage from CAPE TORMENT into the South Channel of ORLEANS ISLAND
Scale of 1 League
North Channel
South Channel
ORLEANS ISLAND
Coast of Beaupre
Orleans Island
QUEBEC
Cape Maillard
Hog Falls
The Pillar
Coudres
Kamouraska

London Printed for Robt. Sayer Map & Printseller No. 53. Fleet Street, as the Act directs 15 May 1775.

An Exact Chart
of the
R St. LAURENCE,
from
enac to the Island of Anticosti
shewing the
dings, Rocks, Shoals &c
ith Views of the Lands
all necessary Instructions
r navigating that River to
QUEBEC.
First Lord Commissioner
d High Admiral of Great Britain
Thos. Jefferys
The SEVEN ISLANDS Lat. 50: 8
A Continuation of the River from Quebec to Lake Ontario Taken from the Original Publisht at Paris by Mr. D'ANVILLE in 1755.
St. Nicholas or English Harbor Lat. 49.32.
Explanation
Anchorage for Ships of large Burthen
Anchorage for Barks &c.
Depths above 50 Fathom
Rocks
shews the Track used in this River by the most experienced Navigators
N.B. The Soundings were chiefly taken at Low Water.
TERRA LABRADOR
RIVER OF ST. LAURENCE
RIVER OF HOSHELEGA, CANADA OR ST. LAURENCE
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW ENGLAND
NEW YORK
CANADA
The Seven Islands
Anticosti Island
The Bald Mountains
The Mountains of our Lady or Notre Dame
Chaleurs or Bay of Heat
Mirimiski Bay
Cape Tormentine
Quebec
Lake St. Peter
Lake Champlain
Cape Tourment
Orleans Island
Saguenay River
The Road of TADOUSAC
The TRAVERSE or Passage from CAPE TORMENT into the South Channel of ORLEANS ISLAND
Scale of 1 League
London Printed for Robt. Sayer, Map & Printseller, No. 53 Fleet Street, as the Act directs 25 May 1775.



COURSE
OF THE
# RIVER MISSISSIPI,
from the BALISE to FORT CHARTRES;
Taken on an *EXPEDITION* to the *ILLINOIS*,
in the latter end of the Year 1765.

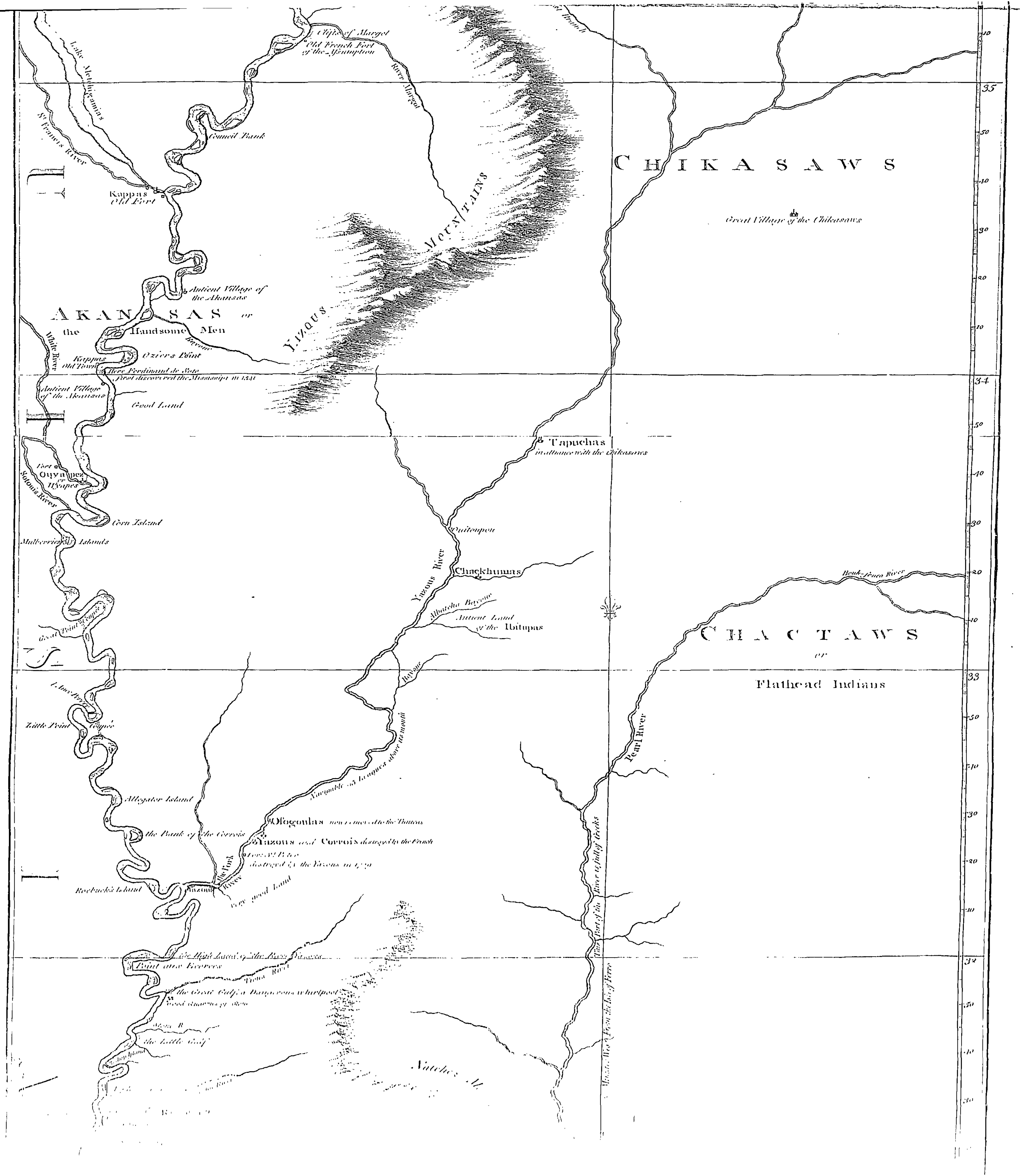
BY

Lieut. Roſs of the 34th Regiment:

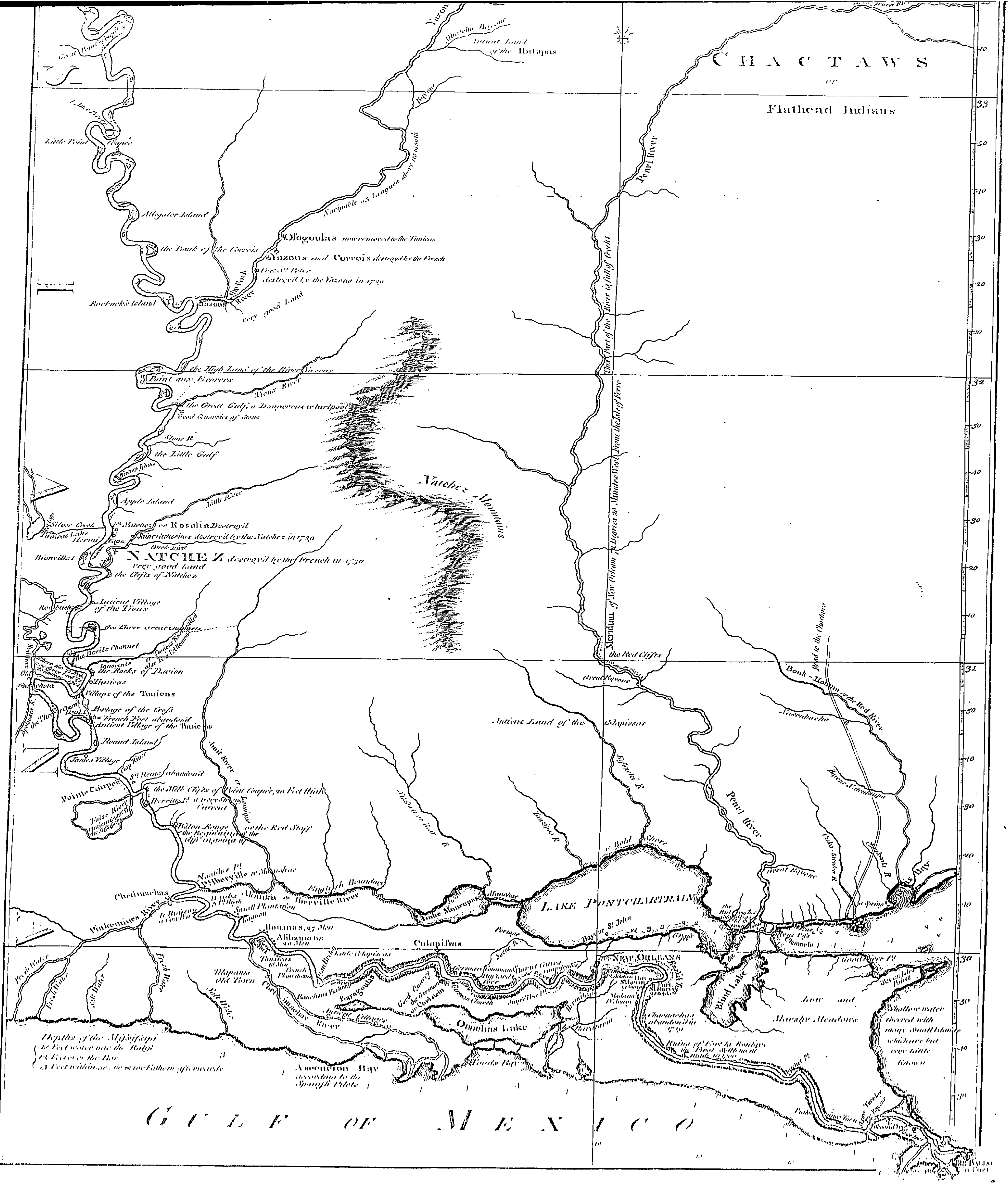
IMPROVED
from the Surveys of that River made by the French.

Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree.
British Miles 69½ to a Degree.

LONDON
Printed for Robt. Sayer No. 53 in Fleet Street.
Publiſhd as the Act directs. 1 June 1775.



Clifts of Margot
Old French Fort of the Assumption
River Margot
Lake Metchigamias
St Francis River
Council Bank
Kappas Old Fort
Antient Village of the Akansas
AKANSAS or the Handsome Men
Bayoue
Ozier's Point
Kappas Old Town
Here Ferdinand de Soto first discovered the Mississipi in 1541
White River
Antient Village of the Akansas
Good Land
YAZOUS MOUNTAINS
CHIKASAWS
Great Village of the Chikasaws
Tapuchas in alliance with the Chikasaws
Fort Ouyapez or Ayapes
Sotoui's River
Corn Island
Mulberries Islands
Ouitoupou
Yazous River
Chackhumas
Albatcha Bayoue
Antient Land of the Ibitupas
Great Point Coupée
Bouk-fouca River
CHACTAWS or Flathead Indians
Bayoue
Little Point Coupée
Navigable 35 leagues above its mouth
Pearl River
Allegator Island
Ofogoulas now removed to the Tunicas
the Bank of the Corrois
Yazous and Corrois destroyed by the French
Fort St Peter destroyed by the Yazous in 1729
The Fork
River
Roebuck's Island
Yazous
Very good Land
the High Land of the Petits Yazous
Point aux Ecorces
Petit River
the Great Gulf a Dangerous whirlpool
Good Quarters of Stone
Stone R
the Little Gulf
Natchez M
Waste Way of the River to full of Creeks
35
50
40
30
20
10
34
50
40
30
20
10
33
50
40
30
20
10
32
50
40
30


CHACTAWS
or
Flathead Indians
Antient Land of the Ibitupas
Ibitcha Bayoue
Yazou
Navigable 35 Leagues above its mouth
Ofogoulas now removed to the Tunicas
Yazous and Corrois destroyed by the French
Fort St Peter destroyed by the Yazous in 1729
the Fork
very good Land
Yazous River
Little Point Coupée
Alligator Island
the Bank of the Corrois
Roebuck's Island
the High Land of the River Yazous
Point aux Ecorces
Tioux River
the Great Gulf, a Dangerous whirlpool
Good Quarries of Stone
Stone R.
the Little Gulf
Bishop Island
Apple Island
Little River
Silver Creek
Ft Natchez or Rosalia Destroyed
Saint Catherines destroyed by the Natchez in 1729
Hermitage
Duck River
Bienville I.
NATCHEZ destroyed by the French in 1730
very good Land
the Clifts of Natchez
Natchez Mountains
Antient Village of the Tioux
the Three Great Channels
the Devils Channel
the Rocks of Davion
Tunicas
Village of the Tunicas
Portage of the Cross
French Fort abandoned
Antient Village of the Tunicas
Round Island
James Village
Pointe Coupée
St Reine abandoned
the Milk Clifts of Point Coupée, 20 Feet High
Iberville Is. a very Strong Current
False River
Baton Rouge or the Red Staff
Amit River
Pearl River
Meridian of New Orleans 72 Degrees 20 Minutes West From the Isle of Ferro
The Part of the River is full of Creeks
the Red Clifts
Great Bayoue
Antient Land of the Colapissas
Bouk-Houma or the Red River
Nasoabacha
Road to the Chactaws
Bayoue Castembayou
Tanchipao R.
a Bold Shore
Nautilus Pt
Pt Iberville or Manshac
English Boundary
Banks Akankia or Iberville River
Manchac
Lake Maurepas
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
Chetimachas
Pinkemines River
Houmas 47 Men
Alibamous 20 Men
Colapissas
Portage
Bayou St. John
Little Colapissas
NEW ORLEANS
German Plantations
Good Country
Blind Lake
Low and Marshy Meadows
Good Green Pt
Shallow water Covered with many Small Islands which are but very Little Known
Chetimachas River
Antient Villages
Oumas Lake
Chaouachas abandoned in 1730
Ruins of Fort la Boulaye the First Settlement made in 1700
Depths of the Missisipi
12 Feet water into the Balise
13 Feet over the Bar
15 Feet within, 5, 6 or 7 or 8 Fathom afterwards
Ascension Bay according to the Spanish Pilots
Fresh Water
Salt Water
GULF OF MEXICO
THE BALISE or Fort
33
32
31
30

SCALES
British and French Sea Leagues which are the Common Leagues of Spain 20 in a Degree
Small Spanish Leagues employed by the Dutch in Guayana
Travelling Leagues in Mountainous Countries
British Miles 69½ in a Degree
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
10
5
0
5
10
15
20
NORTH SEA of the Spaniards
THE SMALL ANTILLES
ATLAN
TIERRA FIRMA
Venezuela
Cartagena
Mouth of Orinoco
Coco I.
Galapagos or Inchanted Is.
Isles known to the Spaniards
THE EQUINOCTIAL LINE
Bay of Panama
Bay of Guayaquil
C. Blanco
AMAZONIA
PERU
Chiquitos
PACIFIC OCEAN
OR
Recreation I.
Isles Tripied
Caribana
Cayenne I.
North Cape
Rio Negro
Lima

SMALL ANTILLES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
A CHART of FALKLAND's ISLANDS named by the French MALOUINE ISLANDS. and Discovered by HAWKINS in the Year 1593.
Longitude West from Ferro
Longitude W. from London
West Point
English Bay
Port Egmont
Cape Dolphin
Aican's Islands discovered in 1708
S E A of the Spaniards
Mouth of Orinoco or Boca Grande
Tobago I.
C. de la Galera
Cayenne I. S.T.
North Cape
Amicuanes People with long great Ears
THE EQUINOCTIAL LINE
I. de Fernao de Noronha where the Portuguese keep a Garrison
Pacaxas
Tobaxares
Chittarious
S. Roque
Petiguares
TUPINAMBAS
Z O N I A
B R A S I L
Most of this Inland is unknown The Natives bear the general Name of TAPUYOS
Obacatiaras
S. Francis
Sergipe
SALVADOR or City of the Bay, being the Capital of Brasil
Bay of All Saints
S O U T H E R N
Oreguntas
Aperas
Cayubabas
Guarayos
Mannaicas
CHIQUITOS
Guaravos
ZAMUCOS
Ascension
a Bank of Soundings Discovered by Capt. Hookins in 1767
Trinidad
Martin Vaz
Meridian of Ferro
Paguanas
Cayanas
Amazonas R.
Rio Negro
Carinnas
Guayanas
Aruacas
Caribes
Guaranis
Quirquiripas
Orinoco
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

Tropic of Capricorn
GREAT SOUTH SEA
I. of Juan Fernandez
Great Plains called PAMPAS which in the Peru Language means Vallies or Lowlands; wherefore the Indians roving in these Parts are also named Pampas
Puelches of the Mountains
Desert Coast little known
FALKLANDS ISLANDS
Staten Land
ICY SEA
West Longitude from Ferro.

DIVISION of SOUTH AMERICA with a SUMMARY ACCOUNT of its Trade.

SOUTH AMERICA is Divided into Nine Principal parts Viz.

1. Terra Firma to the Spaniards
divided into the Governments of

Panama, or Terra Firma proper, containing the Isthmus of Darien & the Adjacent Coast;
Carthagena, St. Martha and Rio de la Hacha; Venezuela, Caraccas, Cumana, or new Andalusia; Paria, & part of Guayana, Popayan with Choco; & the New Kingdom of Granada whose Capital Santa Fé is the Metropolis of all Terra Firma, with Several Islands belonging to the Spaniards, except Curaçao and Bonaire which belong to the Dutch. All along the Coast from Carthagena, there are Pearl Fisheries, the Principal of which are at Margarita, Cubagua, Cumanagotto & la Rencheria. The whole Country abounds in Mines of Gold and Precious Stones, Indigo, Cochineal & The Trees that produce the Balsam generally known under the name of Balsam of Tolu grow in the Government of Popayan. The City of Panama is the center of Commerce from Peru & Chili. As soon as ever the Galleons enter the Port of Carthagena an express is dispatch'd over land to Panama, from whence he proceeds by Sea to Lima. In the mean time all the necessary preparations are made for carrying ye Treasure as soon as arrived, either by Sea or Land to Porto-belo. The Viceroy of Peru, on the other hand, makes all imaginable dispatch in sending the Lima Fleet, escorted by an Armadilla or Small Squadron of Men of War to Panama, where as soon as arrived they are unladen & the Goods forwarded to Porto-belo. This may be perform'd two ways by land, which is a Journey of 80 Miles & a pretty good road in Summer, or by Water which is ye only method in Winter, & then the Plate & Goods are carried to Venta de Cruz which is 20 Miles by Mules, & then down ye Rio Chagre into the Sea, whence they are transported to Porto belo which is about 18 Leagues distant. These different methods of carriage are of vast utility, for in ye Summer Rio Chagre is frequently so low that Boats cannot pass & in Winter when ye Navigation by that River is free ye Road by land is altogether impassable. As soon as the Lima Ships are unladen at Panama they Sail to Perico, a little Island at a small distance from Panama, & there wait the return of the European goods from Porto-belo, by the same carriage their were sent thither, & having taken this on board they immediately Sail away for Lima.

2. Peru to the Spaniards.
Divided into the Audiences of

Quito, Lima or Peru Proper, called the Royal Audience, and los Charcas or Audience of la Plata.
Peru abounds in Mines of Gold & Silver, the most famous of which are the Mines of Potosi; in that Neighbourhood is the Town of Porco whose Mines are still richer, but harder to Work by reason of the Water that is found in them; whereas there is none in the Mines of Potosi, even at a very great depth. Nearer the Coast are the famous Mines of Lipes & towards the North, those of Oruro, whence they draw a Fifth part of Silver from the Ore, besides many others. It may not be amiss to Observe, that when Mines are shut up, & no longer wrought, we must not Suppose that they are totally lost, for after a considerable Space, they open them, & draw from them fresh Riches, sometimes in greater quantities than at First. The Town of Arica is the proper Port of Potosi & la Plata. In the Month of March they begin to bring ye Silver from thence to Arica, & in June the Flota from Lima comes to Fetch it. There is a Constant intercourse between la Plata, Lipes, Oruro, & this Port by land, for conveniency of which there are Inns at every 4 Leagues insomuch that it is computed there are one Thousand Persons employed in the Management of those Inns and as Carriers.
Lima called also the City of the Kings, is the Capital of all South America, as well as of Peru, & the residence of the Viceroy. Its Inhabitants have been so rich that in 1682, on the entry of the Duke de la Plata, their Viceroy, they paved two of the Streets, thro' which he passed, with Ingots of Silver, to the amount of Eighty Millions of Pieces of Eight, which is about Eighteen Millions Sterling, but they are not conceived to be near so rich at present. Callao is the Port of Lima; its road is by much the largest & Fairest in the South Sea. There are two Flottas annually Sail from thence, one for Arica, the other for Panama. The former Sails about the end of February, & having received at Arica the Silver sent from the Mines, returns towards the end of March. In the beginning of May the Flota Sails for Panama, having on board the Wealth from Potosi, the Silver from Chili, which comes in the Valparaiso Fleet, the Kings revenue & Merchandises from all parts of Peru and the Audience of los Charcas; and on the return of this Fleet laden with European Commodities they are dispersed of from hence, part by Sea & part by land, to all the different places to which they are destined. Besides these Fleets, there Sail Annually two Ships for Acapulco; & the Indian Commodities which they bring are all deposited in the Magazines at Callao and sent from hence to all the Southern Provinces of America.

3. Amazonia, where the Spaniards and Portuguese have Missions & Settlements, is very little known.

It takes its name from the River Amazon that runs thro' that immense Country, from West to East. the Course of that River was drawn in 1743 & 44 by Mr. de la Condamine.

4. Guayana, divided between the Spaniards, Dutch & French.

Spanish Guayana, is comprehended in Terra Firma.
Dutch Guayana, contains the Colonies of Essequebe, Berbice and Surinam.
French Guayana, contains the Colony of Cayenne, with Several Forts & Settlements.
The Dutch & French cultivate Coffee, Cotton, Sugar, Roucou or Annatto & Cocoa.

5. Brasil, to the Portuguese.
Divided into 14 Captainships, Viz.

the Bay of all Saints, Seregipe, Olinda, Paraiba, Rio grande, Seara, Maranham & Para, os Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Spirito Santo & Rio Janeiro, with the Commarca of St. Paul & of the Mines.
The Portuguese in the Northern Captainships are Masters of all the Coasts and 20 or 30 leagues up in the Country, but in the Southern Captainships their Settlements extend a Great deal further in the interior parts of the Land. Brasil produces Gold, Tobacco & the best Sugar in great Plenty. Some years since the Portuguese have Discover'd several Mines of Diamonds which are very Rich, & whose productions are almost as fine as those of the Mines of Asia.

6. Paraguay to the Spaniards.
Divided into the Great Governments

1st of Assumption, whose Eastern part is the Province of Chaco.
2d of Buenos-ayres.
The Spaniards are become the absolute owners of that Country, since the expulsion of the Jesuits who had establish'd there an Independant Government, under the pretext of converting & civilizing the Indians. Paraguay abounds in very rich Mines both of Gold & Silver; there is besides plenty of Valuable Commodities, especially the Herb-Paraguay. The use made of it, is to compose a Certain Draught, Infusion, or Tea which recovers such as Work in the Mines from those grievous Cholicks & intolerable disorders in the Stomach caused by the exhalations in such places. The amount of this Trade is at least a Million & a Half of Pieces of Eight per Annum. By the Help of Rio Pilcomayo there is a quick & Straight passage from Potosi to Buenos-ayres; and a good Road thither also by land. The importance of Buenos-ayres consists chiefly in its Convenient Situation for Commerce, indeed for such a Commerce as no Port in the Spanish Indies can boast of the like. Hither come, even from the most distant Provinces, the most valuable commodities in order to be Exchanged for European Goods, such as Vicunia Wool from all parts of Peru, and Chili, Copper from Coquimbo, Gold from Chili, & Silver from Potosi, Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton thread, wax, Cotton Cloth from Paraguay. The Herb of that name is transported from Santa Fé to Potosi, partly in Waggons & partly on Mules; and tho' it be a Journey of five Hundred leagues, yet they commonly perform it in a Month. They dispose of the Herb for ready Money, & generally gain upon it Cent per Cent. The Journey to the Mines of Chili is much more troublesome because the passage thro' the Mountains which divide that Country from the Inland parts of America, is passable only from December to March. The Commerce between Buenos-ayres, & Peru is chiefly for the Sale of Cattle & of Mules for the Mines. The Trade carried on between Buenos-ayres & Europe ought to be only by Register Ships from Spain, but besides these, the Inhabitants carry on a great Contraband Commerce.
On the North Side of Rio de la Plata, in Paraguay, the Portuguese have a Colony called Colonia do Sacramento which was granted to them by a Treaty with the Spaniards in 1750.

7. Tucuman to the Spaniards.

8. Chili to the Spaniards.
Divided into three Districts, Viz. those of Chili-proper, Imperial & of Chicuyto.

This Country abounds every where with Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Saltpetre & Sulphur, & from such parts of it as the Spaniards have thoroughly Settled, they reap Immense Profits. The Soil is Wonderfully Fertile, Producing not only Indian but European Corn, Wine, Fruits & all the Necessaries of life in abundance; Whatever Herbs, Fruits, or Flowers grow in Spain, are cultivated with Success here, & we learn from the accounts of the latest travellers, that in the Gardens of the Olive near the Coast, Orange trees are kept bearing all the Year. The Richest part of Chili is still in the hands of the Native, & like to remain so, their Mountainous Situations affording the Indians such Advantages, as the Europeans, considering their small Number can hardly ever Surmount. In the mean time the Governors can amass with the greatest part of ye Wealth accruing from this important Settlement, the Kings on the one hand being daily cheated of his revenue, and on the other paying prodigious Salaries; so that smaller returns are made to Spain, on the King's Account from hence that can well be imagined. It must however be owned that within these Twenty Years, some pains have been taken to Remedy this abuse.

9. Patagonia, or the Country of the Gyants-Patagons, with the Magellanic Islands,
Known under the names of Tierra del Fuego, & Falklands Islands.

Tierra del Fuego, or the Land of Fire, so named from a Burning Mountain that is seen at a great distance, is a Desolate & Barren Country.
The Isles of Falkland belong to Great Britain by Right of first Discovery. The English have a Fort & Settlement at Port Egmont, in Saunders Island, on the North of the Western Falkland, & the Spaniards have a Fort in the Eastern Isle. As Port Egmont, is a very safe & spacious Harbour, it will become of great utility to the British Navy & even Privateers, in any future War, to annoy the Spanish trade in the South Sea.

Tropic of Capricorn
O C E A N
I C Y S E A
C H I L I
Great Plains called PAMPAS which in the Peru Language means Vallies or Lowlands; wherefore the Indians roving in these Parts are also named Pampas
Desert Coast little known
RIO DE LA PLATA
Archipelago of Chiloe
PATAGONIA
FALKLANDS ISLANDS
Staten Land
Cape Horn
I. of Georgia
Discovered in 1756 by the Spanish Ship Leon and Explored in 1775 by Capt. Cook
Vannels I.
I. Grande discovered by la Roche in 1675
a Rock discovered in 1692
S.t Catherine
Port S.t Pedro
Cape S.t Mary
Puelches of the Mountains
Tucuman
Paraguay
Chaco
Abipones
Lenguas
Mocobies
East Longitude from Ferro

A MAP
OF
SOUTH AMERICA
CONTAINING
TIERRA-FIRMA, GUAYANA, NEW GRANADA,
AMAZONIA, BRASIL, PERU, PARAGUAY,
CHACO, TUCUMAN, CHILI and
PATAGONIA,
from
Mr. D'ANVILLE
with Several Improvements and Additions,
and THE NEWEST DISCOVERIES.

LONDON.
Printed for Robt. Sayer and Jno. Bennett No. 53 Fleet street,
as the Act Directs
July the 1. [illegible]

Mt. Morro is a Bluff or Highland
Farellon is a Rock
This Mark ' Signifies ruined or destroyed